



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 07591847 8



Collection
in 1878



RTJG
Green



THE
PHILADELPHIA VOCABULARY,
ENGLISH AND LATIN:

PUT INTO A NEW METHOD, PROPER TO ACQUAINT
THE LEARNER WITH THINGS AS WELL AS PURE
LATIN WORDS.

ADORNED WITH TWENTY-SIX PICTURES.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

*Author of the English Grammar, and late Sur-Master
of St. Paul's School.*



PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY M. CARRY, No. 122, HIGH-STREET.

ALEXANDER & PHILLIPS, PRINTERS, CARLISLE.

.....
1806.



TRANSFER FROM LENOX.

THE

PREFACE.

THE burthening of the *Memory* with more *than* is necessary at the entrance upon any *Study*, is certainly of great Discouragement to the *Learner*. I have therefore in the *present Vocabulary*, avoided every *Thing* that is not of *immediate Use*, as *l'origin to the Design*; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of *Words* with which our common *Word Books* do frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the *Things* of the *Kind* already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their *Authors Intentions*! but this I will allow myself to affirm, *That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes*; for why should a *Person* that is to be prepared for the reading of *Corderius*, *Phædrus*, &c. be led through a Crowd of *Modern Barbarism*, and loaded with a Multitude of *Words* which the *Romans* never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any *Classic* or good *Latin Author*? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the *Books* already abroad. Such are *Ingratitudo*, *Glossularia*, *Ribes*, *Levisticum*, *Nicotiana*, *Pistacia*, *Aurantium*, *Papio*, *Hispaniolus*, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of *wrong Significations* which they have given to *Latin Words*; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a *Roman Author*. Such are their rendering *Arbustum* for a Shrub; *Carmen* for one single Verse; *Humilitas* for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; *Humilis* for one that is endued with it; *Camera* for a Chamber; *Caminus* for a Chimney; *Æs* for Brass; *Padagogus* for a School-Master; *Albumen* for the white of the eye; *Laurus* for a Laurel. And an endless number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasaut here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound *Adjectives* with *Substantives*, using them as such: The putting in of *Phrases*; the giving *Latin Names* to *Modern Things*; the using *Circumlocutions*, or two or three Words to express one in *English*; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of *Nouns*, as if *Speech* was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a *Vocabulary* ought to contain a *Stock* of pure *primitive Words*, and such principally, as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy *School Authors*; which, when the *Scholar* is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be *increasing*, as he proceeds to other Books; where the sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Significations than a heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the ordinary *Nomenclatures*.

The following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting the Learner to enter upon the reading of *Corderius*, the *Latin Testament*, *Erasmus*, *Phadrus*, *Æsop*, *Cato*, *Ovidii Tristia*, &c. the Words being mostly *Primitive*, and such as frequently

PREFACE.

v

quently occur in the Books aforementioned.—Indeed, here and there you will meet with a *Compound Word*, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some *Derivatives* and *Compound Words* are often more used than the *Simple* and *Primitive*.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely *Roman*, and has the Authority of some one or more of the *Classic Authors*: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The True and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given: almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have *pure Words*, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that *Legere* is *Latin* for to read; *Audire*, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first *Supine*, by changing *Um* into *Or*, a *Noun Substantive* is formed which signifies the *Doer*; as from *Lectum*, to read, comes *Lector* a reader. From *Auditum*, to hear, comes *Auditor*, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of *Vocare*, *Ponere*, *Venire*; if he be informed, That these *Prepositions*, *Ad*, *Con*, *De*, *In*, *Præ*, *Pro*, *Re*, *Sub*, *Super*, being compounded, signify, *To*, *Together*; *Down*, or *from*; *In*, or *Upon*; *Before*, or *First*, *Forth*, *Back*, or *Up*, *Under*, *Upon*, or *Over*; he will presently know that *Advocare* signifies to call to; *Convocare*, to call together; *Devocare* to call down; *Invocare*, to call upon; *Præponere*, to
put

CONTENTS.

I. O F Things	Page 1
II. <i>Of the Elements</i>	4
III. <i>Of Minerals and Metals</i>	8
IV. <i>Of Plants</i>	11
V. <i>Of Trees and Shrubs</i>	15
VI. <i>Of Insects</i>	20
VII. <i>Of Birds</i>	24
VIII. <i>Of Fishes</i>	27
IX. <i>Of Beasts</i>	29
X. <i>Of Man, respecting his Age, or Kindred</i>	35
XI. <i>Of the Parts of Man's Body</i>	39
XII. <i>Of the Bones</i>	46
XIII. <i>Of Diseases</i>	48
XIV. <i>Of the Mind and its Affections</i>	50
XV. <i>Meats and Drinks</i>	52
XVI. <i>Of Apparel</i>	55
XVII. <i>Of Buildings</i>	58
XVIII. <i>Of Household Stuff</i>	63
XIX. <i>Of the Country, and Country Affairs</i>	67
XX. <i>Of Societies</i>	71
XXI. <i>The School</i>	73
XXII. <i>Of Church, or Ecclesiastical Affairs</i>	76
XXIII. <i>Of Judicial Matters</i>	78
XXIV. <i>Of Warfare, or Military Affairs</i>	81
XXV. <i>Of Sea, or Naval Affairs</i>	85
XXVI. <i>Of Time</i>	87
XXVII. <i>Of Adjectives, or the Manner of Things</i>	89
XXVIII. <i>Of Verbs</i>	100
XXIX. <i>Of Pronouns</i>	116
XXX. <i>Of Adverbs</i>	117
XXXI. <i>Of Prepositions</i>	121
XXXII. <i>Of Conjunctions</i>	123
XXXIII. <i>Of Interjections</i>	124

THE
PHILADELPHIA VOCABULARY.

OF THINGS.



A ^{THING}
hath
A Name
A Sign
A Mark or Note
A Mode or Manner

R ^{ES, ei, f.}
 Nōmen, nomīnis, n.
 Signum, i, n.
 Nōta, æ f.
 Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

2 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

<i>An Half</i>	Dimīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken part</i>	Frustrum, i, n.
<i>A crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, æ, f.

THINGS have also their

<i>Cause</i>	Causa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Prīncipium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, n.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmerus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

<i>The World</i> 1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>	Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i> 2	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spiritus, us, m.

GOD created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nihīlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

In a BODY there is

<i>Matter</i>	Matēria, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Figūra, æ, f.

The Philadelphia Vocabulary.

3

In the SKY are

<i>The Sun</i> 3	Söl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i> 4	Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i> 5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Light</i>	Lūx, clis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i> 6	Jūbar, is, n.

When light is withheld, there is made

<i>A Shadow</i>	Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>	Tēnēbræ, rum, f.

A SPIRIT is

<i>God</i>	Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>	Angelus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>	Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>	Or, ¹ Animus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>	² Anima, æ, f.
	³ Diabolus, i, m.

Who inhabit

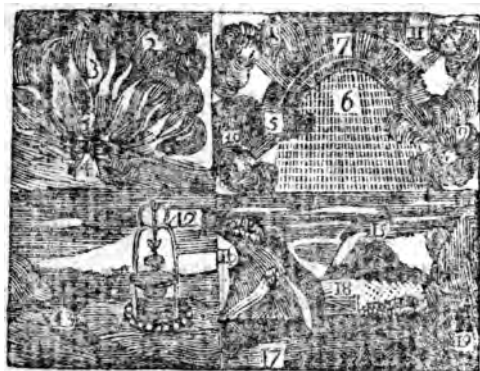
<i>Heaven</i> 8	Cælum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>	Elēmētum, i, n.
<i>Hell</i>	³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural *Celi*, *Calorum*, m.

³ *Loci Inferni*.

OF THE ELEMENTS.



In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

IGNIS, is, m.
Aër, èris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ùris, f.

From the FIRE (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūligo, inis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot coal
Embers or hot Ashes

Torria, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fūvilla, æ, .

After

After the FIRE there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched brand</i>	Titio, ōnis,
<i>Ashes</i>	Cinis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or Ciner.

In the AIR (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i>	Nubes, is, f.
<i>A Fog or Mist</i>	Nebŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i>	Iris, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief of WINDS are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquilo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plŭvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, ĩnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclīnēd.
<i>Hoar or white Frost</i>	Prŭina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnĭtru, n. Undeclīnēd.
<i>A Thund r-bolt</i>	ĭulmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

RAIN, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

RAIN, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great shower or storm</i>	Nimbus, ĭ, m.
--------------------------------	---------------

¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

6 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

WATER is

<i>A Spring or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>	Unda, æ, f.
	Māre, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Océānus, i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Ripa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, mis, n. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

<i>A Dropt</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

WATER, when it wants	Vent, spreads itself into
<i>A Pool or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ūs, m.
<i>A Marsh or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The SEA hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven or Port</i>	Portus, ūs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea or Bay</i>	Sinus, ūs, m.
<i>An arm or strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
------------------------------	---------------

The

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 7

The EARTH is

<i>Land</i>	{ Terra, æ, f.
<i>Ground</i>	{ Hūmus, i, f.
	{ Solum, i, n.
<i>Firm Ground</i>	{ Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	[16	{ Collis, is, m.
<i>A mountain or great hill</i>		{ Mons, tis, m.
<i>A plain Field</i> 18		{ Campus, i, m.
<i>A Vale or Valley</i> 17		{ Vallis, is, f.
<i>A Rock</i> 19		{ Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	{ Limus, i, m.
	{ Cœnum, i, n.
<i>Mire or Dirt</i>	{ Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	{ Pulvis, èris, m.
	{ Or, Pulver, èris, m.

EARTH cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	{ Cœpes, itis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>	{ Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of EARTH are

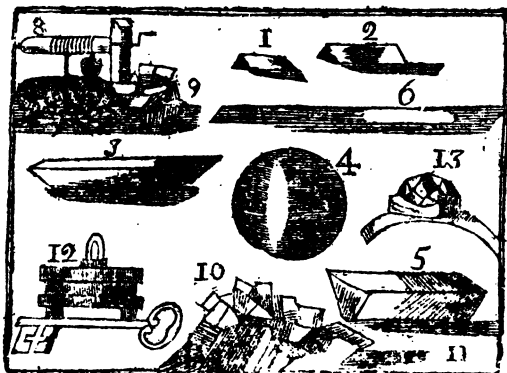
<i>Clay</i>	{ Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	{ Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or red Oker</i>	{ Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>	{ Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the EARTH is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	{ Mīnēra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>	{ Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. OF MINERALS AND METALS.



The **EARTH**, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the **EARTH** is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A MINERAL is

J *Uice*
A Metal
A Stone

S *Uccus, i, m.*
Metallum, i, n.
Lāpis, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

Sāl. is, m.
Alūmen, inis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A METAL

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 9

ETAL is all that which is digged or fetched out
of the **EARTH** ; as

1	Aurum, i, n.
2	Argentum, i, n.
3	Plumbum, i, n.
4	Æs, æris, n.
5	Stannum, i, n.
6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of **LEAD** is made

<i>Lead</i>	Sandyx, ycis, m.
<i>l by the Moderns</i>	Or. Minium, i, n.
<i>e Lead</i>	Cerussa, æ, f.

cial Metals [such as are made by the Art of
m], are, that which is made of Copper and the
laminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which
made of purified and hardened Iron, called

| Chálybs, ybis, m.

om *Copper* or *Brass* cometh a green Rust, or
igrease

| Ærugo, inis, f.

METALS are digged out of

in 8 | Fodina, æ, f.

Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is.

<i>el</i>	Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Stone</i> 10	Glārea, æ, f.
<i>nt Stone</i>	Saxum, i, n.
<i>mice Stone</i>	Silex, ycis, n.
	Pūmex, ycis, n.

This word is also used by *Virgil*, *Lucretius*,
Lucan, &c. for the *Mine* itself.

A Whet

10 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>A Whet Stone</i>	11	Cos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Marble</i>		Marmor, ris, n.
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12	Magnes, ētis, m.
<i>A Jewel</i>	13	Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or precious Stone is

<i>A Diamond</i>		* Adānias, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>		Sāpphirus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>		Chrysōlithus, i, fn.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[Colour	¹ Smārāgdus, i, m
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery</i>		Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>		Jaspis, īdis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		* Achātes, æ, or is, fn.

Like to Jewels are

<i>Glass</i>		Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Chrystal</i>		{ Crystallus, i, f.
		{ Or Crystallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>		Margārīta, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. OF PLANTS



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, òris, f.

AN HERB is

Grass

Flax

All manner of Corn or

[*Grain*

Grāmen, inis, n.

Līnum, i. n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common HERBS are

A Bur

Fern or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Filix, icis, f.

Cicūta, æ, f.

Hyssop

12 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Hyssop	Hyssöpus, i, f.
A Lily 2	Lilium, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amārācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Moss	Muscus, i, m.
A Mushroom or Toadstool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtica, æ, f.
Parsley	Apium, i, n.
A Poppy 4	Papāver, èris, n.
A Rush	Juncus, i, n.
Saffron	Cröcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvia, æ, f.
Sorrel	Läpāthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood	Abrötönum, i, n.
A Thistle 3	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Viola, æ, f.
	Absinthium, i, n.
	Olus, èris, n.
	Cinära, æ, f.
	Aspäräcus, i, m.
	Lactüca, æ, f.
	Brassica, æ, f.

Eatable HERBS.

An Artichok 6
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass
Lettuce
Colewarts

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage. 7

Eatable Roots are

Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allium, i, n.

¹ This is called Brassica Capitata.

<i>A Leek</i>	Porrum, i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>	Cēpe, is, n. & Cēpa, æ, f.
<i>Radish 3</i>	Rāphānus, i, m.
<i>A Turnip</i>	Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous FRUITS are

A Cucumber	Cūcūmis, is, & ēris, m.
-------------------	-------------------------

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pumpkin, or Pumkin	Pēpo, ōnis, n.
-----------------------------	----------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
----------------	----------------

As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>	Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
----------------	------------------

(12) CORN is

<i>Barley 14</i>	Hordēum, i, n.
<i>Millet or Groust</i>	Milium, i, n.
<i>An Oat 15</i>	Avēna, æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>	Oryza, æ, f.
<i>Wheat 13</i>	Ador, ōris, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Meal or Flour</i>	Fārīna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>	Furfur, ūris, m.

PULSE	Lēgūmen, īnis, n.
--------------	-------------------

is

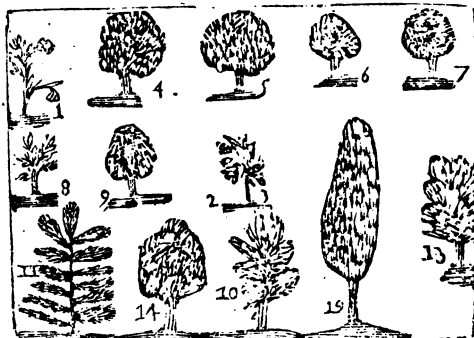
<i>A Bean 17</i>	Fāba, æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>	Lōlium, i, n.
<i>Lentils</i>	Lens, tis, f.
<i>A Pea</i>	Pisum, i, n.
<i>Vetches or Tares 18</i>	Vīcīa, æ, f.

14 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

In CORN is

<i>The Beard</i>	19	Arīsta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i>	20	Spīca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain or Single Corn</i>		Grānum, i, n.
<i>A Husk</i>		Gluma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>		Culmus, i, n.
<i>Standing Corn is</i>	12	Sēges, ētis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry grains</i>		Farrāgo, īnis, f.
<i>Or Meslen is</i>		

V. OF TREES AND SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree ; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine

beareth

A bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

Rubus, i, m, or f.
Juniperus, i, f.

Hedera, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Calamus, i, m.

Or Arundo, inis, f.

Rosa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Racemus, i, m.

Pampinus, i, m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Malus, i, f.

Ficus, us, f.

Mespilus, i, f.

The

16 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>The Pear-tree</i> 6	Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service or Sorb-tree</i>	Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>	Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>	Olīva, æ, f. Or Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>	Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>	Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay-tree</i>	Laurus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>	Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>	Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i> 9	Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>	Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond-tree</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>	Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filbard-tree</i>	Cōrylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i> 14	¹ Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-trees are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>	Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i> 10	Fraxīnus, i, f.
<i>The Wild Ash</i>	Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-Tree</i>	Bētŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i> 11	Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>	Suber, ēris, n.
<i>The Cyprus-tree</i>	Cūpressus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Elm</i> 13.	Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>	* Abies, ētis, f.
<i>The Lime or Linden-tree</i>	Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>	* Acer, ēris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>	Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ Arbor is understood.

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Röbur, öris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	Illex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pinus, ús, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plā'ānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Pöpulus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tërebinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sálix, icis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit <i>is</i>	Fructus, ús, m.
A Pome	Pömum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose
Skin or Peel is not hard ; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Ficus, i, or ús, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plum</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit, which hath a hard
Shell ; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filbard</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

18 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

A BERRY is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
or Shrubs ; such is

<i>A Grape</i>	Uva, æ, f.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Grape-stone</i>	Acinus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE	Arōma, tis, n.
<i>is</i>	
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. or Cinnāmum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĩdis, f. <i>in Plautus</i>
Pepper	Piper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

<i>An Oak-corn, or Acorn</i>	Glans, glandis, f.
------------------------------	--------------------

From Trees also come

<i>Frankincense</i>	Thus, thūris, n.
<i>Pitch</i>	Pix, pīcis, f.
<i>Rosin</i>	Rēsīna, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ĩcis, n.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft or Scion</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or sides of the stock</i>	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered leaf</i>	Folium, i, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

Tree

TREES have

Wood | Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot | Nodus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot | Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell | Putamen, inis, n.

A Kernel | Nucleus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood | Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest | Saltus, us, m.

A Grove | Nēmus, oris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God is* | Lūcus, i, m.

*A place planted with trees
is* | Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with wil-
lows is* | Salictum, i, n.

*A Place planted with oaks
is* | Quercetum, i, n.

18 *The Philadelphūa Vocabulary.*

A BERRY is a small round Fruit growing on Trees,
or Shrubs ; such is

<i>A Grape</i> in which is	Uva, æ, f.
<i>A Grape-stone</i>	Acīnus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Mōrum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE is	Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnamon	Cāsia, æ, f. or Cinnānum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ědis, f. in Plautus
Pepper	Piper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

<i>An Oak-corn, or Acorn</i>	Glans, glandis, f.
------------------------------	--------------------

From Trees also come

<i>Frankincense</i>	Thus, thūris, n.
<i>Pitch</i>	Pix, pīcis, f.
<i>Rosin</i>	Rēsīna, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, ěcis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stīps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, ěcis, n.
<i>A Bough or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft or Scion</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or sides of the stock</i>	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered leaf</i>	Folium, i, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

TABLE

TREES have

Wood | Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot | Nodus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot | Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell | Pütamen, inis, n.

A Kernel | Nuclëus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood | Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest | Saltus, us, m.

A Grove | Nëmus, oris, n.

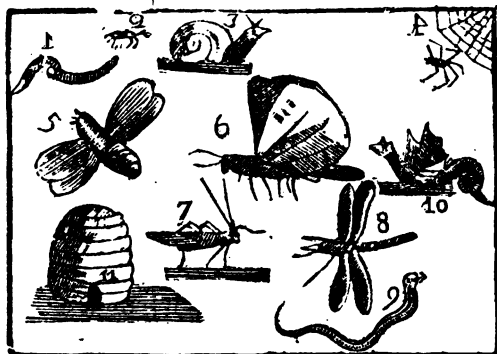
A Grove consecrated to some God is | Lucus, i, m.

A place planted with trees is | Arbustum, i, n.

A Place planted with willows is | Sållictum, i, n.

A Place planted with oaks is | Quercetum, i, n.

VI. OF INSECTS.



AN Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life
Sense
Sex

ANimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, ūs, m.
Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The *Sight*
The *Hearing*
The *Smell*
The *Taste*
The *Touch* or *Feeling*

Visus, ūs, m.
Auditus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus ūs, m

By

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the *Outward Senses* above mentioned, there are three *Inward Senses* given us, whereby we may know that we perceive things.

Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are in a

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, n. Or, Anguis, is, n.
A Bird	* Avis, is, n.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantāsia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the *Masculine* Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the *Feminine*, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS

22 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

INSECTS are small Animals, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

<i>A Worm</i> 1	[2	Verinis, is, m.
<i>An ant, emmet, or pismire</i>		Formica, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>		Etüca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>		Pūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow Worm</i>		Cicindēla, æ, f.
<i>A Horse Leech</i>		Hirudo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>		Pedicūlus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>		Tinea, æ, f.
<i>Mits</i>		Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silk Worm</i>		Bombyx, ycis, m.
<i>A Snail</i> .3		Līmax, ācis, n.
<i>A Spider</i> 4		Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water Spider</i>		Tipūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>		Ricinus, i, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>		Cimex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS are

<i>A Bee</i> 5		*Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	[Ox-fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-fly, or</i>		*Asilus, i, m.
<i>A Butterfly</i>		Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Cigal, or baulm cricket</i>		§Cicāda, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>		Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>		Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>		Cūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper or Locust</i>		Lōcusta, æ, f.

§ This *Insect* is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

A Spanish

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Canthāris, īdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i> [8]		Vespa, æ, f.
<i>A Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>hath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Acūlēus, i, m.

A SERPENT OR CREEPER is

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i> 9		Vipēra, æ, f.
<i>An Asph</i>		Aspis, īdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Bāsīliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i> 10		Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
		Or Scorpio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Cōlūber, bri, m.
		Nātrix, īcis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Or Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i> 11		Alveāre, is, n. &
		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>maketh</i>		
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, is, n.
<i>A Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees</i> 12		Exāmen, inis, m.

VII. OF BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (11) are

A *Black Bird*
A Chaffinch
A Gold Finch
A Green Finch
A Lark
A Nightingale
A Quail
A Robin Red Breast
A Starling or Stare
A Thrush
A Titmouse

M *ërŭla*, z, f.
Fringilla, z, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or, *Acanthis*, *īdis*, f.
Chlōris, *īdis*, f.
Or, *Vīrēo*, *ōnis*, m.
Alauda, z, f.
Luscīnīa, z, f.
Coturnix, *īcis*, f.
Eritthacus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

Birds

BIRDS which live about, or in watery places, are

<i>A Coot</i>	{ Fūlica, æ, f.
<i>A Crane</i> 1	{ & Fūlix, icis, f.
<i>A Didapper or Dob chick</i>	Grus, ūis, d.
<i>A Duck</i> 16	Mergus, i, m.
<i>A Goose</i> 14	Anās, ātis, f.
<i>An Heron</i>	Anser, ēris, m.
<i>A Pelican</i>	Ardēa, æ, f.
<i>A Stork</i>	Pelicanus, i, m.
<i>A Swan</i>	Cicōnia, æ, f.
<i>A Water Wagtail</i>	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
<i>King's Fisher</i>	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Halcyon,
	Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

<i>A Crow or Rook</i> 8	Cornix, icis, f.
<i>A Cuckoo</i>	Cūcūlus, i, m.
<i>An Eagle</i>	Aquīla, æ, f.
<i>A Hawk</i>	Accipiter, tris, m.
<i>A Kite or Glead</i>	Milvus, i, m.
<i>A Magpie or Piamet</i> 5	Or, Milvius, i, m.
<i>An Owl</i> 9	Pīca, æ, f.
<i>A Parrot</i> 13	Noctūa, æ, f.
<i>A Raven</i>	Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Vulture</i>	Psittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, Or,
	Vultūrius, i, Phad.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

<i>A Cock</i> 12.	Gallus, i, m.
-------------------	---------------

Whose Female is

<i>A Hen</i>	Gallina, æ, f.
--------------	----------------

B

A Dove

26 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6	Passer, ēris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, inis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called,

<i>A Capon</i>	{	Cāpo, ōnis, m.
	}	O, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those Birds before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the fields and woods, as

<i>A Bat</i>	Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Hedge Sparrow</i>	Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>	Perdix, icis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>	Phāsīānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>	Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>	Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD hath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>	Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>	Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>	Plūma, æ, f.
<i>A hard Feather or Quill</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Claw or Crook</i>	Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, n.
<i>hath</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, inis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		¹ Auceps, cūpis, c.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>	² Viscum, i, n.
-----------------	----------------------------

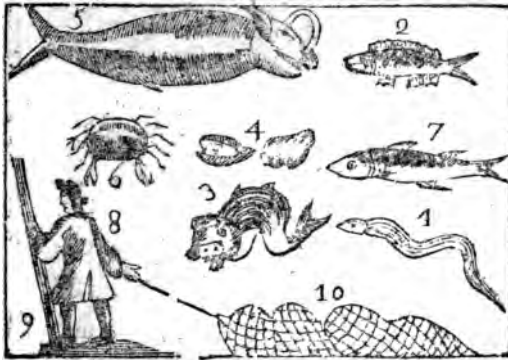
And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, i, n.
-------------------------	----	-----------------

¹ Also a *Poulterer*.

² Also a Shrub growing in *Oak Trees*, called *Misseltoe*, or *Misseldine*.

VIII. OF FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

A *N Eel* 1
A Gudgeon
A *Pearch* 2
A Pike
A *Tench*

A *Nguilla*, æ, f.
Göblius, i, m.
Or, *Göbio*, önis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lücius, i, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea Fish are

A *Dolphin* 3
A *Mullet*
An *Oyster* 4
A *Whale* 5

D *elphînus*, i, m.
Mugil, ilis, m.
Ostrëa, æ, f.
Bälæna, æ, f.

Fish

FISH Common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish

Cancer, cri, m.

A Salmon

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES also have

Scales

Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

A Fisherman

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth Fish with

An Hook

Hāmus, i, m.

A Net

Rēte, is, n.

Salt Fish

Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. OF FOUR-FOOTED BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

<p>C^{ATTLE} The labouring Beast.</p>	<p>P^{ECUS, ōris, n.} Jāmentum, i, n.</p>
--	--

The Four-footed Creature which fieth from Men
called

<p>A Wild Beast</p>	<p>¹ Fēra, x, f.</p>
---------------------	---------------------------------

Cattle are

<p>All sorts of Nēat Ox, Bull, or Cow</p>	<p>Bos, bōvis, m. & f.</p>
---	--------------------------------

¹ This is an adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus being understood.

A Eull

30 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

A Bull 1. | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Cow</i>	Vacca, æ, f.
<i>A He-Goat</i> 2	Hircus, i, m.
<i>A gelded Goat</i>	Cāper, ri, m.
<i>A Hog</i> 3.	Porcus, i, m.
<i>A Ram</i>	Aries, ætis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4. | Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Wether | Vervex, æcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf, is called:

<i>A Heifer</i>	Jūvenca, æ, f.
<i>A She-Goat</i>	Cāpra, æ, f.
<i>bringeth forth</i>	
<i>A young Goat or Kid</i>	Hædus, i, m.

A Sheep brings forth

<i>A Lamb</i>	Agnus, i, m.
<i>A Sow</i>	¹ Sus, suis, com̃.
<i>bringeth forth</i>	
<i>A Pig</i>	Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | Verres, is, m.

¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A PIG. gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass 5		Asinus, i, m.
A Camel		Cāmēlus i, m.
An Elephant 6		Elēphas, antis, m̄.
A Horse 7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare		Equa, æ, f.
A Mule	}	Mulus, i, m.
	&	Mūla, æ, f.

To a HORSE belong

<i>A Bridle</i> 7		Frænum, i, n.
<i>A Saddle</i> 7		Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

<i>An Ape</i> 8	{	Simius, i, m.
	{	Or, Sīnīa, æ; f.
<i>A Bear</i> 9		Ursus, i, m.
<i>A Wild Boar</i>		Aper, ri, m.
<i>A Coney or Rabbit</i>		Cūniculus, i, m.
<i>A Deer</i> 10		² Dāma, æ, f.
<i>A Fox</i>		Vulpes, is, f.
<i>A Hart or Stag</i>		Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called.

A Hind		Cerva, æ, f.
<i>which bringeth forth</i>		
A Fawn		Hinnulus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

32 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>A Hare</i> 11	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>A Hedge Hog</i>	Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i> 12	Lēo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>	Læna, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey or Marmoset</i>	Cercopīthæcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, f.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthëra, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hystrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tigris, idis, <i>vel</i> is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i> 13.	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i> 14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i> 15.	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>	r
<i>A Weasel</i>	Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse Trap</i> 15:	{ Muscipūla, æ, f. <i>Or</i>
	{ Muscipulum, i, n. <i>Phœd.</i>

Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fiber, rī, m.
<i>A Crocodile</i>	² Crōcōdilus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.

² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of small cattle, as Sheep, &c. are called
A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of big cattle, as Oxen, &c. are called
An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all } Cātulus, i, m.
Beasts,

BEASTS have (Some)

<i>A Hoof</i>	Ungūla, æ, f.
<i>A Horn</i>	Cornu, n.
<i>A Tail</i>	Cauda. æ, f.
<i>A Skin</i>	Pellis, is, f.
<i>A Hide</i>	Tergus, ōris, n.
<i>Any Skin or Leather is</i>	Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

<i>A Bristle</i>	Sēta, æ, f.
<i>Or Hair or Shag</i>	Pilus, i, m.
<i>Or Wool</i>	Lāna, æ, f.
<i>A Fleece of Wool</i>	Vellus, ēris, n.

The Bull, Ox, and Cow, are remarkable for the skin
hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālēar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his.

<i>Snout or Trunk</i>	{ Prōboscis, idis, f.
	{ Or, Prōmuscis,

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The

34 *The Philadelphica Vocabulary.*

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane | Jüba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Suet or Tallow | Sëbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd | Pastor, òris, m.

who hath

A Crook or Staff | Pëdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet. | Përa, æ, f.

A Huntsman | Vënätor, òris, m.

hath

A Hunting-staff, or Pole | Vënäbülum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den | Cäverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall | Fövéa, æ, f.

A Ditch | Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net | Cassis, is, m.

X. Qr

**X. OF MAN RESPECTING HIS AGE, OR
KINDRED.**



A MAN by his Age is first

A *Babe, Infant, or
Child, that cannot
yet speak, then*

A *Boy or Lad* 2

A *Afterwards a young man* 3

A *Grown Man* 4

A *Old Man* 5

I *Nfans, tis, c.*

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

^a *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

So

36 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

So in the other Sex, there is

An Infant, or Babe	1	Infans, —
A Girl, Lass, or Wenck	6	Puella, æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin	7	Virgo, ïnis, f.
A Grown Woman	8	Mulier, ëris, f.
An Old Woman	9	Anus, ùs, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

A Father	Pater, ris, m.
A Grand Father	Avus, i, m.
A Son	Filius, i, m.
A Grand Child	Nepos, otis, m.
A Brother	Frater, tris, m.
A Father-in-Law	Socer, ëri, m.
A Son-in-Law	Gëner, ëri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

A Step Father	Vitrïcus, i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patrïus, i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew	¹
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	² Patrueilis, is m.

¹ A Nephew is called Filius Frãtris, or Filiu Söröris.

² It is an Adjective, Frater being understood.

A Woman

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Filia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sóror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in-Law</i>	Nūrus, rūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Növerca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	¹

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i> 10	Gigas, antis, m.
-------------------	------------------

A Man too little is

<i>A Dwarf</i> 11	Pūmilio, ōnis, m.
-------------------	-------------------

Proper Names.

Proper Names of Men are

<i>Adam</i>	Adāmus, i, m.
<i>Abraham</i>	Abrabāmus, i, m.
<i>Anthony</i>	Antōnius, i, m.
<i>Benjamin</i>	Benjaminūs, i, m.
<i>Charles</i>	Cārolus, i, m.
<i>Edward</i>	Edvārdus, i, m.
<i>George</i>	Georgius, i, m.
<i>Henry</i>	Henricus, i, m.
<i>James</i>	Jacōbus, i, m.
<i>John</i>	Joānnes, is, m.
<i>Mark</i>	Marcus, i, m.
<i>Paul</i>	Paulus, i, m.

¹ A Niece is called Filia Frātris, or Filia Sōrōris.

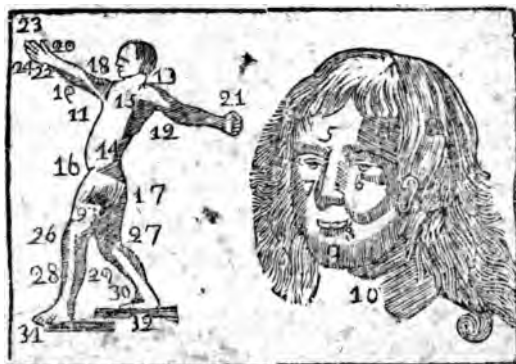
<i>Peter</i>	Pētrus, i, m.
<i>Richard</i>	Ricardus, i, m.
<i>Robert</i>	Robertus, i, m.
<i>William</i>	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

<i>Ann</i>	Anna, æ, f.
<i>Catharine</i>	Cāthārīna, æ, f.
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Elizabētha, æ, f.
<i>Eve</i>	Eva, æ, f.
<i>Hannah</i>	Hanna, æ, f.
<i>Jane</i>	Jāna, æ, f.
<i>Joan</i>	Joanna, æ, f.
<i>Mary</i>	Maria, æ, f.
<i>Sarah</i>	Sara, æ, f.
<i>Susan</i>	Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance with custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. OF PARTS OF MAN'S BODY,



Parts of the Body are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ĩtis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, ũs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

The Crown of the Head 1

The Ear 3

The Temples of the Head 4

The Face

{ Crĭnis, is, m.
Or Căpillus, i, m.
Vertex, ĩcis, m.
Auris, is, m.
Tempġra, um, pl. n.
Făcies, ei, f.

In

40 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>	Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6	Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8	Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	¹
<i>The sight, or Apple of the eye</i>	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>	Lāchryma, æ, f.
---------------	-----------------

The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nāres, ūm, pl. n.
-----------------	-------------------

To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>	{ Lābium, i, n.
	{ Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The Outer-Cheek</i>	Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate or Roof of the</i>	Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek [Mouth</i>	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chapt</i>	Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ūris, n.

¹ Called Album Oculi.

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck FO | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat | Jūgūlum, i, n.

The hinder Part [the | Cervix, icis, f.

Or the Nape or Crag |

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

Where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Lātus, ēris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sinus, ūs, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

Which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly | Venter, tris, m.

The Navel | Umbilicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, inīs, n.

The Groin | Inguen, inis, n.

42 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech { Pōdex, ĭcis, m. or
Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called

The Buttocks | Nātes, ūm, pl. f.

Of the Limbs,

The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow is called

The Arm 18 | Brāchĭum, i, n.

The place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbitus, i, m.

The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is called

The Fore-Arm | ²
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends of the Fingers is called

The Hand | Mānus, ūs, f.

The HAND being closed is called

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open, shews

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

² Called *Carpus*, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

<i>The Thumb</i>	23	Pollex, icis, m.
<i>The Finger</i>	24	Digītus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

<i>A Nail</i>	Unguis, is, m.
---------------	----------------

Below

<i>The Hip, or Haunch is</i>	{ Coxa, æ, f.
	{ Or, Coxendix, icis, f.
<i>The Thigh</i>	Femūr, ōris, n.

Which reaches to

<i>The Knee</i>	26 Genu, n. <i>Undeclinēd.</i>
-----------------	----------------------------------

The back Part of the KNEE is

<i>The Ham</i>	27 Poples, itis, m.
----------------	-----------------------

The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

<i>The Leg</i>	Crūs, crūris, n.
----------------	------------------

The back Part of the LEG is

<i>The Calf of the Leg</i>	29 Sūra, æ, f.
<i>The Foot</i>	30 Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Instep</i>	30 ²
-------------------	-------------------

The under Part of the FOOT is called

<i>The Sole of the Foot</i>	32 Planta, æ, f.
-----------------------------	--------------------

The FOOT hath

<i>A Toe</i>	³
	{ Hallux, ucis, m.
<i>The great Toe is</i>	{ Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.

³ Called Digitus Pedis.

XII. OF THE BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ; divided into the Bones of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

The BONES of the Head are

T HE Skull	1	C Rānium, i, n.
The Cheek Bone	2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Jaw Bone		Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth	3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the Body are

The Back Bone	4	1
		Which hath 34

Joints, or turning Bones		Vertèbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs	5	[6 Cost , ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 Shoulder Blades		Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin Bone	7	Tibia, æ, f.

1 Spina Dorsi.

Th

The Humours of the Body are

	Sanguis, inis, m.
	Fel, fellis, n.
	Lac, lactis, n.
n	Pituita, æ, f.
	1 Bilis, is, f.
holy ments, or Unclean- ness to be cast out of Body	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
	arc
	Sudor, oris, m.
	Saliva, æ, f.
	Mucus, i, m.
	Urina, æ, f.
	Stercus, oris, n.
coming from a and is	Cruor, oris, m.

¹ Bilis, Atra.

XIII. OF DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ëris, n.*
Ulcus, ëris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Strike or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Pläga, æ, f.
Verber, ëris, n.
Vibex, icis, f.

After a Wound is cured, there remains

Scar

Cicatrix, icis, f.

DISEASE

DISEASES are

<i>A Consumption</i>		Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>		Tussis, is, f.
<i>A Hydropsy,</i>	}	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or Dropsy</i>		
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>		Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>		¹ Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>		Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>		Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>		Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>		Calcūlus, i, m.

The Physician 1 | Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of DISEASES gives

Physic 2 | Medicīna æ, f.

He doth also sell

<i>A Medicīnē</i>		Mēdicāmen, inis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>		Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>		Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>		Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>		Salus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>		Rōbur, ōris, n.

^a This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. OF THE MIND AND ITS AFFECTIONS.

Man has

A *Mind*

Reason
Will

M *Ens, tis, f.*
Or, Anîmus,
[i, m.
Râtio, ônis, f.
Völuntas, âtis, f.

The AFFECTIONS OR PASSIONS of the MIND
are

Love,
Hatred
Joy
Pleasure
Hope
Desire
Fear
Dread
Shame
Anger
Or Rage
Envy

Amor, ôris, m.
Odium, i, n.
Gaudium, i, n.
Völuptas, âtis, f.
Spes, ei, f.
Dësiderium, i, n.
Tîmor, ôris, m.
Mëtus, ûs, m.
Pûdor, ôris, m.
Ira, æ, f.
Fûror, ôris, m.
Invidia, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or
Hunger | *Fâmes, is, f.*

Want of Drink, or
Thirst | *Sîtis, is, f.*

Want of Food, causeth
Leanness | *Mâcies, ei, f.*

Men

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, i, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ēris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ēris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nēgōtium, i, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Officium, i, n.

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, i, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, i, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fides, ei, f.

From

<i>Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
--------------	-------------

To do these Things, cometh

<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.
-----------------------	---------------

XV. OF MEATS AND DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or Meat
Drink

All Manner of Provisions
of Meat and Drink for
Men, is called

Food, or any Thing that is
eaten with Bread (espe-
cially Fish) is

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnium, i, n.

For EATING there is

Bread
Butter
Cheese

Pānis, is, m.
Butyrum, i, n.
Cāsēus, i, m.

Besides

	Besides what	
<i>The Butcher</i>		Lānīus, i, m.
	Sells in	
<i>The Shambles</i>		Mācellum, i, n.
<i>Beef</i>		¹

	Of a Hog they make	
<i>Bacon</i>		Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with</i>	}	Perna, æ, f.
<i>the Leg on, is</i>		

	There are also for eating	
<i>A Pudding</i>		Fartum, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>		Placenta, æ, f.
<i>Portage or Broth</i>		Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Past or Water Gruel</i>		Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the name of Butcher's Meat by two Words, as

¹ <i>Beef, or, Ox's Flesh</i>		Cāro Būbūla
<i>Lamb, or Lamb's Flesh</i>		Cāro Agnīna
<i>Mutton, or Sheep's Flesh</i>		Cāro Ovīna
<i>Pork, or Hog's Flesh</i>		Cāro Sūilla
<i>Veal, or Calf's Flesh</i>		Cāro Vītūlīna
¹ <i>Venison</i>		Cāro Fērīna
<i>Dainty Dishes</i>	}	² Pulmentum, i, n.
<i>For Sauce</i>		Or, Pulmentārium, i, n.
		Condimentum, i, n.

	MEN use	
<i>Oil</i>		Olēum, i, n.
<i>Vinegar</i>		Acētum, i, n.

¹ Flesh taken by Hunting

² These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the Romans to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

A MEAL is

<i>A Breakfast</i>	Jentacŭlum, i, m.
<i>A Dinner</i>	Prandium, i, n.
<i>A common Supper</i>	Cœna, x, f.
<i>A Bever, or afternoon's Luncheon</i>	Mērenda, x, f.

FOR DRINKING there is

<i>Ale or Beer</i> 3	Cervīcia, x, f.
<i>Wine</i> 3	Vīnum, i, n.

Which hath

<i>Dregs, or Lees</i>	Fæx, fæcis, f.
<i>At a Feast</i> 4	Convivium, i, n.
<i>Or a Banquet</i>	Epŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Guest</i> 5	Hospes, ūtis, m. & f. Or, Conviva, x, m. & f.

Eateth of

<i>Dainties, or good Cheer</i>	Daps, dāpis, f.
<i>A Mess or Dish of Meat borne to the Table</i>	Fercŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Morsel or Mouthful is</i>	Buccœa, x, f.

BREAD is made by

<i>A Baker</i>	Pistor, ōris, m.
----------------	------------------

MEAT is dressed by

<i>A Cook</i>	Cōquus, i, m.
---------------	---------------

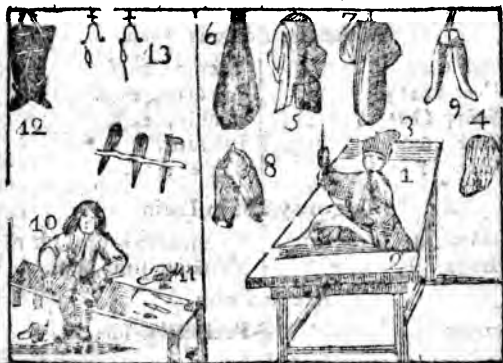
In

<i>A Cook's Shop</i>	Pōpina, x, f.
<i>A Vintner or Alehouse Man</i>	Caupo, ōnis, m.

Selleth Wine or Ale in

<i>A Tavern or Alehouse</i>	Caupōna, x, f.
-----------------------------	----------------

XVI. OF APPAREL.



FOR CLOTHING of the Body

THE *Taylor* 1.

SArtor, ōris, m.

Maketh with

Thread
And a Needle

| *Filum*, i, n.
| *Acus*, ūs, f.

Of

Cloth 2
A Garment

| *Pannus*, i, m.
| *Vestis*, is, f.

On

56 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

On the HEAD is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	{	¹ Pilëum, i, n.
			Or, Pilëus, i, m.
			Or, Gălërus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4		Călëndrum, i, n.

About the BODY is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>			Tünica, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>			Lăcërna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5		Pënüla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6		Pallium, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7		Töga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8		² Fëmörälia, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9		Tibïälia, um, pl. n.

Are tied with

<i>A Garter</i>			Periscëlis, idis, f.
-----------------	--	--	----------------------

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no covering for the head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the rain or sun, &c. Yet at some particular times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a journey, or a warlike expedition, we find them using some sort of covering for the head, which coverings were called Pilëum, Gălërus, &c.

² The Romans in no respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower coat, they sometimes bound their thighs and legs round with silken Scarfs, or *Fascia*, which from the parts to which they were applied, they called Fëmörälia, Tibïälia.

A Shoemaker

A Shoemaker 10 | Sūtor, ōris, m.

Maketh

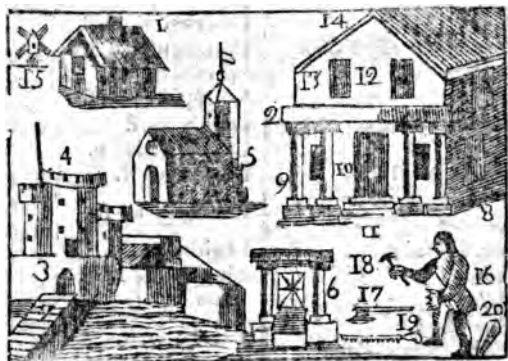
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	Calceus, i, m.
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	Cōthurnus, i, m.
<i>A Sock</i>	Soccus, i, m,
<i>A Slipper</i>	¹ Crēpida, æ, f.
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 12	Ocrēa, æ, f.
<i>A Spur</i> 13	Calcar, āris, n.
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	Fībūla, æ, f.
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i>	Corrigia, æ, f.
<i>Latchet</i>	
<i>String or Point</i>	Līgūla, æ, f.
<i>Girdle</i>	Cingūlum, i, n.
<i>A Fillet</i>	Vitta, æ, f.
<i>A Thin Sash</i>	Fascia, æ, f.
<i>Or, Swaddling Band</i>	}

On the Finger is put

A Ring | Annūlus, i, m.

2 This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather ; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A *Building*

Æ *Des, is, f.*

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

A House.

Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1.

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

Pālātium, i, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

Arx, cis, f.

A Tower 4

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altäre, is, n.

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 59

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>ve</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>h, or Bagnio</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>h</i>	Officīna, æ, f.
----------	-----------------

For Passage they make

<i>iy</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>h</i>	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>tico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>rt or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>dge 7</i>	Pons, tis, m.
--------------	---------------

For the Passage of foul Water there is

<i>nmon Sewer</i>	Clōāca, æ, f.
-------------------	---------------

In a Building there is

<i>ll 8</i>	Pāries, ētis, m.
<i>umn or Pillar</i>	Cōlūmna, æ, f.
<i>nk or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>ner</i>	Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>Gate</i>	Jēnua, æ, f.
<i>he Outer Door 10</i>	Fōres, iam, f.
<i>Door</i>	Ostiūm, i, n.
<i>ig Doors</i>	Valva, ārum, f. pl.

You go over

<i>Threshold of the Door</i>	Limen, inis, n.
------------------------------	-----------------

Into

<i>Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.
-------------	-------------

The

60 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>The Kitchen</i>		<i>Cucina</i> , i, n.
<i>The Dining Room</i>		<i>Convictoria</i> , i, n.
<i>The Parlor</i>		<i>Salutatio</i> , i, n.
<i>The Buttery, or Pantry</i>		<i>Buttery</i> , i, n.
<i>A Chamber, or Bed Room</i>		<i>Chamberium</i> , i, n.
<i>Keeping a young thing in</i>		<i>Amārium</i> , i, n.
	By	
<i>A Step or Stair</i>		<i>Grādus</i> , ūs, m.
	You go into	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>		<i>Cūbiculum</i> , i, n.
	In which is	
<i>A Study</i>		<i>Mūscum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12		<i>Coenaculum</i> , i, n.
	A Room hath	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>		¹ <i>Cāmēra</i> , æ, f.
		<i>Or</i> , <i>Fornix</i> , ūcis, f.
<i>A Hearth or Fire-place</i>		² <i>Cāminus</i> , i, m.
		<i>Or</i> , <i>lōcus</i> , i, m.
	On the Outside of the House appears	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>		³ <i>Pergūla</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13		<i>Pēnēstra</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14		<i>Tectum</i> , i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>		<i>Culmen</i> , īnis, n.
		<i>Or</i> , <i>Fastigium</i> , i, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pomis, Gaudes, si Cameram percusti forte? *Horace*.

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, inis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	{ Obex, icis, d.
	{ Or, Pessulus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Sēra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
--------------	----------------

Under the House is

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
-----------------	--------------

Out-Houses are

<i>A Stall or Stable</i>	Stābŭlum, i, n.
--------------------------	-----------------

In which is

<i>A Crib or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i> 15	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy or house of office</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i>	Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

<i>A Street or Row</i>	Vīcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppidum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mŭrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.

G

A Market

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* } Forum, i, n.

A Building is made by
1 Workman 16 | 1 Fäber, ri, m.

	Who cutteth
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board	Tābula, æ, f.

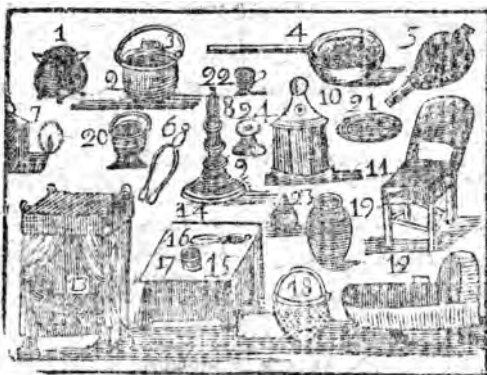
Ax, or Hatchet 17 With an *Sēcūris, is, f.*

He useth also	
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	Mallēus, i, m.
<i>A Saw</i> 19	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	Cūncus, i, m.
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	Vectis, is, m.
<i>Glue</i>	Glūten, īnis, n.
<i>A Nail or Pin</i>	Clāvus, i, m.
<i>A Erick is</i>	Lāten, eris, m.

A Smith worketh Iron upon
An Anvil | Incus, ũdis, f.

¹ This Word signifies properly, him who worketh in Iron, or hard materials; but, for distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber lignarius*, as him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF } **S**uppellex, ctilis, f.
A whole Set of any Things }
whereby one is furnish- } ¹ Instrumentum, i, n.
ed, is }

¹ Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum rusticum,
Phadrus, L. 4. v. 24.

64 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

For dressing of Victuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i>			Lēbes, ætis, m.

Which hath

<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, inis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
--------------------------	---	--	----------------

For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ipis, d.
------------------------	---	--	-------------------

For giving a light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7	}	Lūcerna, æ, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>			Or, Lampas, ædis, f.
			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.

Which is put into

<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10	Candelābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>			Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scānnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>	13		Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there is

<i>A Table</i>	14		Mensa, æ, f.
----------------	----	--	--------------

On

On which are put	
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	Mantile, is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	Mappa, æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>	Tāpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is	
<i>A Knife</i> 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things	
<i>A Vessel</i>	Vas, vasis, n.
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>	Thēca, æ, f.
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	Saccus, i, m.
<i>A Purse</i>	Crūmēna, æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17	Pyxis, idis, f.
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>	Arca, æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>	Scrinium, i, n.
<i>A Basket</i> 18	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the *Romans* of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	Dolium, i, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ Cadus, i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² Amphōra, æ, f.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are	
<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urceus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i> 20	Situla, æ, f.

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

66 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are

A Dish 21	Discus, i, m.
A deep Dish, or Platter	Pătēna, æ, f.
A Trencher	1

Drinking Vessels are

Any Kind of Cup 22	Pōcŭlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet	Pătēra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle 23	
A Drinking Glass *	
Any Thing to hold by, the	} Ansa, æ, f.
Ear or Handle of a Cup,	
Pot, or Jug	

Salt is put into

A Salt-seller 24	Sălinum, i, n.
---------------------	----------------

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapestry Hangings	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	} Imāgo, ōnis, f.
A Looking-glass	
	Or, Sīmŭlācrum, i, n.
	Spēcŭlum, i, n.

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Beesom	Scōpā, æ, f.
--------------------	--------------

And in some places, they throw over the Room to
keep it clean

Saw-dust	Scobs, ōbis, f.
----------	-----------------

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot	Mătŭla, æ, f.
--------------------------	---------------

¹ You may call it Quădra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitrēus.

XIX. OF THE COUNTRY AND COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



House and Land out of Town is

The Country { **R**US, rûs, n.
A Country Farm 1 { Vilis, æ, f.
Or, Prædium, i, n.

Land is

A Court or Plat { **A**rea, æ, f.
A Field 2 { Ager, æ, m.

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden { Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is

An Orchard { Pomarium, i, n.

Land for CROPS is

Arable Land { **A**gros, æ, m.
Or Land fit for Plowing {

is in the margin

68 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture Ground | * Pascua, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN | * Agrīcōla, æ, m.

The Ploughman 3 | * Arator, ōris, m.

Breaks up the Earth with

A Plough 4 | * Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plough are

The Plough-Tail or Handle 5 | Stīva, æ, f.

The Plough-Share 6 { Vōmis
& Vōmer, ēris, m.

By the Plough is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow or Rake 7 { Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

* *Rura* is understood. Pandere Argos pingues & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

When

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹ Horrœum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

With a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Ligo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

For Carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | Onus, ōris, n.

A Weight | Pondus, ōris, n.

¹ Also a *Wine Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the best writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the thing (Gardening,) never so much as once use the name (Gardener.)

70 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary*

For Travelling or Going

A Journey | Iter, itinēris,

There is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | Currus, ūs, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman or Carter | Aurīga, æ, m. & f.

Who useth

A Whip or Goad | Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a Coach or Waggon belong

A Pole | Tēmo, ōnis, m.

An Axle-tree 16 | Axis, is, m.

A Wheel 17 | Rōta, æ, f.

A Spoke | Rādīus, i, m.

For the Beasts are

A Yoke | Jūgum, i, n.

The Reins | Hābēna, æ, f.

Or Lōrum, i, n.

A Pack & Fardel | Sarcīna, æ, f.

Is carried in

Dorfers or Pack Saddles | Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A FAMILY
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
Civitas, tis, f.
Regnum, i, n.
Schola, æ, f.
² Ecclesia, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
Uxor, ōris, f.
Dōmīnus, i, m.
Dōmīna, æ, f.
Hērūs, i, m.
Hēra, æ, f.

? It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

72 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

A Man Servant [vant 4 | Fāmŭlus, i, m.

A Handmaid, or Maid-ser- | Ancilla, æ, f.

In

Marriage | Nuptiæ, ærum, pl. f.

A Wife sometimes bringeth

A Dowry or Portion | Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION are

A Citizen | Cīvis, is, m. & f.

A Magistrate 5 | Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a KINGDOM are

A King 6 | Rex, rēgis, m.

A Queen 7 | Rēgīna, æ, f.

The People | Popŭlus, i, m.

The KING hath

▲ *Crown* 8 | Cōrōna, æ, f.

▲ *Sceptre* 9 | Sceptrum, i, n.

▲ *Throne* 10 | { Thronus, i, m.
Or, Sōlium, i, n.

The PEOPLE are

The Nobles | Prōcēres, um, pl, m

The Commonalty 11 | Plebs, plēbis, f.

The Rabble | Vŭlgus, i, m, & n.

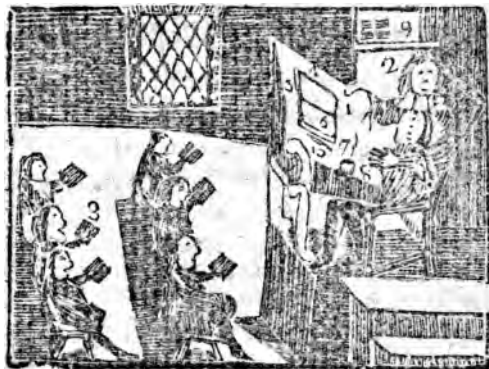
A Company of People is

▲ *Tribe* | Tribus, ūs, æ, f.

A Rout | Turba, æ, f.

A Nation | { Gens, tis, f.
Or, Natio, ōnis, f.

XXI. THE SCHOOL.



In

A School 1

S Chōla, æ, f.

Are

A Master 2

Māgister, tri, m.

A Scholar 3

Discipulūs, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter

Līttera, æ, f.

A Syllable

Syllāba, æ, f.

A Word

Verbum, i, n.

H

Speech

64 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

For dressing of Victuals there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i>			Lēbes, etis, m.

Which hath

<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Operculum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, inis, f.

For blowing of the Fire there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
--------------------------	---	--	----------------

For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ipis, d.
------------------------	---	--	-------------------

For giving a light there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7	}	Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or, Lampas, ædis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.

Which is put into

<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10	Candelābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lanthorn, or Lantern</i>			Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon there is

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scāmnus, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>	13		Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there is

<i>A Table</i>	14		Mensa, æ, f.
----------------	----	--	--------------

On

On which are put	
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15	Mantile, is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>	Mappa, æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>	Tāpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is	
<i>A Knife</i> 16	Culter, tri, m.

There are for keeping and Carriage of Things	
<i>A Vessel</i>	Vas, vasis, n.
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>	Thēca, æ, f.
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>	Saccus, i, m.
<i>A Purse</i>	Crūmēna, æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>	Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17	Pyxis, idis, f.
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>	Arca, æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>	Scrinĭum, i, n.
<i>A Basket</i> 18	Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19	Dolĭum, i, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ Cadus, i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² Amphōra, æ, f.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urceus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i> 20	Situla, æ, f.

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin ; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

66 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Vessels that are for the holding Meats or Broths are

A Dish 21	Discus, i, m.
A deep Dish, or Platter	Pătēna, æ, f.
A Trencher	1

Drinking Vessels are

Any Kind of Cup 22	Pōcūlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet	Pătēra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly	Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle 23	
A Drinking Glass *	
Any Thing to hold by, the	} Ansa, æ, f.
Ear or Handle of a Cup,	
Pot, or Jug	

Salt is put into

A Salt-seller 24	Sălinum, i, n.
---------------------	----------------

For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapestry Hangings	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture	Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image	} Imāgo, ōnis, f
A Looking-glass	
	Or, Sīmūlācrum, i, n.
	Spēcūlum, i, n.

For cleaning of a Room they use

A Broom, or Broom	Scōpā, æ, f.
-------------------	--------------

And in some places, they throw over the Room to
keep it clean

Saw-dust	Scobs, ōbis, f.
----------	-----------------

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot	Mātūla, æ, f.
--------------------------	---------------

¹ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitrēus.

XIX. OF THE COUNTRY AND COUNTRY AFFAIRS.



House and LAND out of Town is

T^{He Country} } **R**US, rūris, n.
A Country Farm 1 } Villa, æ, f.
 } Or, Prædium, i, n.

LAND is

A Court or Plat | Arēa, æ, f.
A Field 2 | Ager, gri, m.

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for FRUIT TREES is

An Orchard | Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for CORN is

Arable Land }
Or Land fit for Plowing } ¹ Arvum, i, n.

¹ Rus is understood.

68 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Land for HAY is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture Ground | ² Pascua, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN | ⁴ Agrīcola, æ, m.

The Ploughman 3 | ⁴ Arator, ōris, m.

Breaks up the Earth with

A Plough 4 | ⁴ Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plough are

The Plough-Tail or Handle 5 | Stīva, æ, f.

The Plough-Share 6 { Vōmis
& Vōmer, ōris, m.

By the Plough is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, īnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow or Rake 7 { Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

² *Rura* is understood. Pandere Argos pingues & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

When

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

Which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹ Horrœum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

With a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

For Carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen | Onus, ōnis, n.

A Weight | Pondus, ōnis, n.

¹ Also a *Wine Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good word, is evident from the best writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the thing (Gardening,) never so much as once use the name (Gardener.)

70 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary*

For Travelling or Going

A Journey | Iter, itinēris,

There is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | Currus, ūs, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman or Carter | Aurīga, æ, m. & f.

Who useth

A Whip or Goad | Stimŭlus, i, m.

To a Coach or Waggon belong

A Pole | Tēmo, ōnis, m.

An Axle-tree 16 | Axis, is, m.

A Wheel 17 | Rōta. æ, f.

A Spoke | Rādus, i, m.

For the Beasts are

A Yoke | Jūgum, i, n.

The Reins | Hābēna, æ, f.

 | Or Lōrum, i, n.

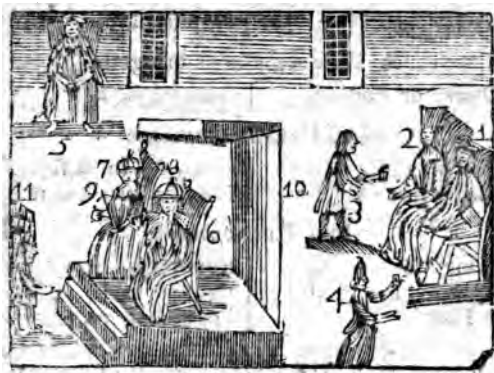
A Pack & Fardel | Sarcina, æ, f.

Is carried in

Dorfers or Pack Saddles | Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

XX. Or

XX. OF SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A FAMILY
A CORPORATION
A KINGDOM
A SCHOOL
A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
² Ecclesiā, æ, f.

In a FAMILY are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōmīnus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērūs, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

? It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

72 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

A Man Servant [vant 4 | Fămŭlus, i, m.

A Handmaid, or Maid-ser- | Ancilla, æ, f.

In

Marriage | Nuptiæ, ærum, pl. f.

A Wife sometimes bringeth

A Dowry or Portion | Dos, dōtis, f.

In a CORPORATION are

A Citizen | Cīvis, is, m. & f.

A Magistrate 5 | Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a KINGDOM are

A King 6 | Rex, rēgis, m.

A Queen 7 | Rēgīna, æ, f.

The People | Popŭlus, i, m.

The KING hath

A Crown 8 | Cōrōna, æ, f.

A Sceptre 9 | Sceptrum, i, n.

A Throne 10 | Thrōnus, i, m.
Or, Sōlum, i, n.

The PEOPLE are

The Nobles | Prōcēres, um, pl, m

The Commonalty 11 | Plebs, plēbis, f.

The Rabble | Vŭlgus, i, m, & n.

A Company of People is

A Tribe | Tribus, ūs, æ, f.

A Rout | Turba, æ, f.

A Nation | Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. THE SCHOOL.



In

A School 1

S Chōla, æ, f.

Are

A Master 2

Māgister, tri, m.

A Scholar 3

Discipulūs, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse

Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter

Littēra, æ, f.

A Syllable

Syllāba, æ, f.

A Word

Verbum, i, n.

H

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jōcus, i, m.
A name or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4*	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titŭlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōēta, æ, m.
--------	--------------

Who writeth

One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing, they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
Ink 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	{ ¹ Pāpŭrus, i, f.
	{ Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in *Egypt*, of which paper was formerly made.

A Pen

A Pen hath

A Slit | Crēna, æ, f.

And is made by

A Pen-knife 10 | ¹ Scalpēllum, i, n,

They make

A Line | Linēa, æ, f.

By a Rule | Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken they make

A Fault in Writing { Mendum, i, n.
Or, Menda, æ, f.

A Blot | Litūra, æ, f.

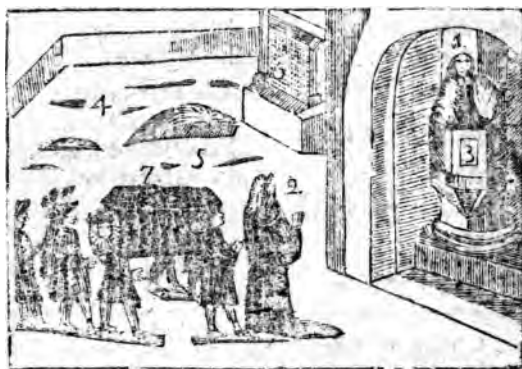
For Correction the Master hath

A Rod | Virga, æ, f.

Or, a Ferule | Fērūla, æ, f.

¹ This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. *Suctonius* calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. OF THE CHURCH, OR
ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH, are

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop 1
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, 19.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
Apō tō'us, i, m.
Episcopus, i, m.
*Sācerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

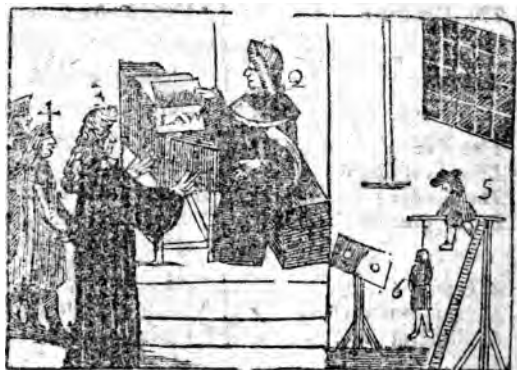
| *Rēlīgīo, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
	Out of which
<i>The Preacher</i>	* Concĭōnātor, ōris, m.
	Preacheth
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Concĭo, ōnis, f.
	Or, readeth
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblĭa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testāmentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangĕlĭum, i, n.
<i>In the Church Yard</i> 4	* Sĕpulcrĕtum, i, n.
	There is
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sĕpulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Mōnĭmentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral</i> 7	* Fūnus, ěris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the words being only such as are used by ecclesiastical Writers ; but lest it might seem too great a defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A *Law*
An Example

L *Ex, ēgis, f.*
Exemplum, i, f.

In Law there are

A Judge 2
A Counsellor 3
A Witness 4

I *ūdex, īcis, m. & f.*
Consultor, ōris, m.
Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe | *Scriba, æ, m.*

For speakin; publicly

A Cryer

| *Præco, ōnis, m.*

For executing the Sentence

An Executioner 5 | Carnifex, icis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due | Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price | Prētium, i, n.

The Law also giveth

Punishment | Pœna, æ, f.

To those who are guilty of

Vice | Vitiūm, i, n.

A vicious Deed is

A Fault | Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime | Crīmen, inis, n.
Villainy | Scēlus, ēris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat | Dōlus, i, m.
A Lie | Mendācium, i, n.
Fraud | Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdness | Luxus, ūs, m.
Theft | Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer | Adulter, ēri, m.
A Robber or Cut-throat 6 | Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief 6 | Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore, 6 | Mēretrix, icis, f.

Punish

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, nēcis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignōmīniā, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, ēris, m.
<i>A Strife</i>	Verber, ēris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēniā, æ, f.
---------------	--------------

They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
---------------	------------------

Will have a

<i>Reward</i>	Præmīum, i, n.
---------------	----------------

Which is

<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stīps, stīpis, f.
<i>Honor</i>	Hōnor, ōris, n.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces; ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pēcūniā, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus; i, n.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, OR MILITARY AFFAIRS.



The joining of the *Force* and *Arms* of many against others, is called

W A R

B Ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition

Peace

| Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace there is

Agreement

A League

Quiet

Leisure

Play

| Concordiā, æ, f.

Fœdus, ōris, n.

Quies, tis, f.

Ōiūm, i, n.

Lūdus, i, m.

But

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>		Discordia, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>		Pēricūlum, i, n.
<i>Strife</i>		Lis, litis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>		Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>		Tūmultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>		Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>		Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>		Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>		Insidiæ, ærum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>		Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>		Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>		Perniciēs, ei, f.
		Or, Exitiūm, i, n.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>		Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>Or, Penury</i>		
<i>The Conqueror</i>		Victor, ōris, m.

After the Fight hath

<i>A Victory</i>		Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>		Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other side there is

<i>Flight</i>		Fūga, æ, f.
Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are		
<i>A Leader or Captain</i> 1		Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2		Tūbicen, ōnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	}	Vexillarius, i, m.
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>		

Who beareth

<i>An Ensign or Standard</i> 3		Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Miles, ōtis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or</i>	}	Tiro, ōnis, m.
<i>a beginner at any Business</i>		

A Horde

A Horseman 3

| Eques, itis, m.

A Footman 4

| Pēdes, iūs, m.

Who hath

A Companion

| Cōmes, itis, m. & f.

A Guardian

| Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

An Army

| Exercitus, ūs, m.

A Soldier hath for Offence, or Defence

Arms, or Weapons

| Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

Offensive Arms are

A Club

| Fustis, is, m.

A Staff or Stick

| Bācūlus, i, m.

| Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

A Sword 6

| Ensīs, is, m.

| Or, Glādius, i, m.

A Spear or Lance 7

| Hasta, æ, f.

A Dart or Javelin

| Jācūlum, i, n.

A Sling

| Funda, æ, f.

An Arrow

| Sāgitta, æ, f.

Which is shot out of

A Bow 8

| Arcus, ūs, m.

A Quiver of Arrows

| Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

| Tēlum, i, n.

*A Point of a Sword, or
other Weapon.*

| Mūcro, ōnis, m.

| Or, Cuspis, iūs, f.

Defensive

84 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Defensive arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9	Or, Cassis, idis, f.

Which hath

<i>A Crest</i>	10	Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Coat of Mail</i>		Lōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	{ Clypeus, i, m.
		{ Or, Scūtum, i, n.

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2	Tūba, æ, f.
<i>A Drum</i>		Tympanum, i, n.

XXV. OF SEA OR NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

A Boat 1 | C Ymba, æ, f.

Of the greater kind is

A Ship | Navis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom

The Keel 3 | Cârîna, æ, f.

At the Fore End

The Stem or Prow | Prôra, æ, f.

At

At the Hind End

The Stern or Poop 5 | Puppis, is, f.

For Steering it

The Helm or Rudder 6 | Clāyus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches or Decks | Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made
of Wood, are

An Car 19 | Rēmus, i, m.

A Mast 8 | Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the SHIP, and made
of Cloth, are

A Sail 9 | Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main Sail 11 | 1

The Fore Sail 12 | 2

The Mizzen Sail 13 | 3

The Top Sail 14 | 4

The Cross-piece to which the sails are fastened, is
called

The Sail Yard 10 | Antenna, æ, f.

For Staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor 15 | Anchōra, æ, f.

¹ Called

Acatiuni, i, n.

² Called

Delon, ōnis, m.

³ Called

Epitrōmys, i, m.

⁴ Called

Suppara, ōrum, pl. n.

For

FOR ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

<i>The Pendants, or Stream-</i>	} Apiustria, um. pl. n.
<i>ers of a Ship</i> 16	
<i>The Flag</i> 5	

There belongs also to a Ship

<i>A Rope</i> 17	Fūnis, is, m.
<i>A Cable or great Rope</i>	² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.
<i>A Pilot or Steersman</i>	Gūbernātor, ōris, m.

Of a Ship

<i>A Seaman or Mariner</i> 18	Nauta, æ, m.
<i>A Rower</i> 19	Rēmex, ūgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

<i>A Galley</i>	[ers vii] Rēmīgium, i, n.
<i>The Seats where the Row-</i>	Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Float of Timber is</i>	Rātis, is, f.

-
- ¹ Called | Vexillum Navāle.
² *Funis* is understood, which was anciently used in
the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour	H Ora, æ, f.
<i>A Day</i>	Dies, ei, m. & f.
<i>A Week</i>	Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
<i>A Month</i>	Mensis, is, m.
<i>A Year</i>	Annus, i, m.
<i>An Age</i>	Sēcūlum, i, n.

In

In a DAY there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i>	}	Diluculum, i, n.
or Day break		
<i>The Morning</i>	}	Māne, n. Undeclined.
<i>Noon Tide or Mid Day</i>		
<i>The Dusk of the Evening,</i>	}	Mēridies, ei, m.
or Twilight		
<i>The Evening</i>	}	Crepusculum, i, n.
<i>The Night</i>		
		Vesper, is, m.
		Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. Undeclined.
------------------	----------------------

In a Week there are Seven DAYS, called

* Sunday	}	† ¹
Or, The Day of the Sun		
Monday	}	2
Or, The Day of the Moon		
Tuesday	}	3
Or, Tuisco's Day		
Wednesday	}	4
Or, Woden's Day		

* The English names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the names of the Idols which their Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus		⁵ Dies Jovis
Or, Dies Solis		⁶ Dies Veneris
² Dies Lunæ		⁷ Dies Sabbati
³ Dies Martis		Or, Dies Saturni
⁴ Dies Mercurii		

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	Ver. v̄eris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Estas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	Hyems, ĕmis, f.



XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES OR THE MANNER OF THINGS.

C <i>Omely, or handsome</i>	P <i>Ulcher, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Grātus, a, um.</i>
<i>Wonderful</i>	<i>Mīrus, a, um.</i>
<i>Vain</i>	<i>Vānus, a, um.</i>
<i>Troublesome</i>	<i>Mōlestus, a, um.</i>
<i>Whole</i>	<i>Tōtus, a, um.</i>
<i>Torn</i>	<i>Lācer, ra, rum.</i>
<i>What kind of Thing is it</i>	<i>Quālis, is, e.</i>
<i>Such</i>	<i>Talis, is, e.</i>

A Thing as to its Weight, is

<i>Heavy</i>	<i>Grāvis, is, e.</i>
<i>Light</i>	<i>Lēvis, is, e.</i>

If you compare one Thing to another

<i>Divers, various</i>	<i>Vīrius, a, um.</i>
<i>Like</i>	<i>Simīlis, is, e.</i>
<i>Unlike</i>	<i>D.assimīlis, is, e.</i>

90 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

A Thing as to its Motion, is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnīs, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ēris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mōde, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Thing is

<i>Great</i>	Māgnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Ūber, ēris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stērilis, is, e.

A Thing as to the time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ēris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late</i>	Sērus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or Unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

The

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 91

The CARDINAL OR CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by *Quot*, as
How many | *Quot, Undeclined*

And the Answer by

So many

Tot, Undeclined.

One

Unus, a, um.

Two

Dŭo, æ, o.

Three

Tres, tres, tria.

Four

Quattuor, Undeclined,

Five

Quinque, Undeclined,

Six

Sex, Undeclined.

Seven

Septem, Undeclined.

Eight

Octo, Undeclined.

Nine

Novem, Undeclined.

Ten

Decem, Undeclined.

Twenty

Viginti, Undeclined.

Thirty

Triginti, Undeclined.

An Hundred

Centum, Undeclined.

A Thousand

Mille, Undeclined.

Both

Ambo, æ, o.

Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what
 Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by *Quotus* ; as

Of what number, or in } *Quotus, a, um.*
what Order is a Thing

The Answer is made by

The First

Primus, a, um.

Or the Second

Secundus, a, um.

The Third

Tertius, a, um.

The

92 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octavus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nonus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mædus, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their **NUMBERS**

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, æris,
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, æris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Fræquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, rare</i>	Or, Cræber, ra, rum.
	Rærus, a, um.

There are **Twelve MONTHS**

January	Januarius
February	Februarius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris.

* These are Nouns Adjective, Mensis, being understood.

October	Octöber, ris.
November	Növement, ris.
December	Dëcember, ris.

A Place is

<i>Large or wide</i>	Amplus, a, um.
<i>Narrow or strait</i>	Angustus, a, um.
	Or, Arctus, a, um.

A Place dedicated to God is

Sacred	Säcer, ra, rum.
--------	-----------------

Others are

Prophane	Pröfänus, a, um.
----------	------------------

As to its Placing, a Thing is

<i>Convenient, or Commodi-</i> <i>ous</i>	CommöduS, a, um.
<i>On the Right</i>	Dexter, ra, rum.
<i>Or Left</i>	Sinister, ra, rum.
<i>With the Face upward</i>	Süpinus, a, um.
<i>With the Face downward</i>	Prönus, a, um.

A Body is

<i>Hard</i>	Dürus, a, um.
<i>Or Soft</i>	Mollis, is, e.
<i>Strong or firm</i>	Firmus, a, um.
<i>Or Weak</i>	Dëbilis, is, e.
<i>Hollow</i>	Cävus, a, um.

As to its Measure, it is

<i>Equal</i>	Æquälis, m. f. & c. n.
<i>How big is it</i>	Quantus, a, um.
<i>So big</i>	Tantus, a, um.

Big

94 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>Big, or great</i>	Grandis, is, e.
<i>Vast</i>	Ingens, tis.
<i>Or Small, slender</i>	Exilis, is, e.
<i>Thick</i>	Crassus, a, um.
<i>Or Thin</i>	Tenuis, is, e.

As to its Figure, it is

<i>Round</i>	Rötundus, a, um.
<i>Square</i>	Quadrätus, a, um.
<i>Straight, Right</i>	Rectus, a, um.
<i>Crooked</i>	Curvus, a, um.

A Spirit is

<i>Good</i>	Bönus, a, um.
<i>Or bad</i>	Mälus, a, um.

God is

<i>Eternal</i>	Eternus, a, um.
----------------	-----------------

A SOUL is

<i>Good, gracious</i>	Pius, a, um.
-----------------------	--------------

The Light is

<i>Clear, or Bright</i>	Clärus, a, um.
-------------------------	----------------

The Shade is

<i>Dark, or Dull</i>	Obscürus, a, um.
----------------------	------------------

A Star is

<i>Fixed, or steady</i>	Fixus, a, um.
<i>Or Wandering</i>	Vāgus, a, um.

The Air is

<i>Clear, not cloudy</i>	Sérēnus, a, um.
--------------------------	-----------------

The

The Earth is

Siccus, a, um.

Rain is

Densus, a, um.

Or, Spissus, a, um.

A Metal is

or unmixed

Purus, a, um.

A Plant is

Tener, ra, rum.

Viridis, is, e.

Aridus, a, um.

A Tree is

Procerus, a, um.

or Tall

Or, Celsus, a, um.

Humilis, is, e.

Honey is

sincere, not mixed

Sincerus, a, um.

Wax

An Animal is

Vivus, a, um.

Mortuus, a, um.

Sanus, a, um.

Eger, ra, rum.

Pinguis, is, e.

Macer, ra, rum.

Vigil, is, e.

Brutus, a, um.

Liger, a, um.

Gravidus, a, um.

A Man's

A Man's Head is sometimes

Bald " " " " | Calvus, a, um.

His Skin

Hairy, rough | *Hirsūtus, a, um.*

A Man's Countenance is

<i>Cheery, merry</i>	Hilaris, is, e.
<i>Or Sorrowful</i>	Mœstus, a, um.
<i>Blithe, or kind</i>	Blandus, a, um.
<i>Joyous</i>	Latus, a, um.
<i>Or sad</i>	Tristis, is, e.

A Man's Face is

<i>Beautiful</i>	Formōsus, a, um.
<i>Or Ugly</i>	Dēformis, is, e.

For Want of Sight a Man is

Blind | Cæcus, a, um,

For want of Hearing

Deaf | *Surdus*, a, um

For Want of Speech

Dumb | *Mūtus, a, um.*

For Want of the Use of Hands

Maimed or Lame | **Mancus, a, um.**

For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

Lame or Halt | Claudus, a, um.

The Stomach is

<i>Hungry, fasting</i>	Jējūnus, a, um.
<i>Or Full, satisfied</i>	Sātur, a, um.

A MAN is

<i>Potent or able</i>	Pōtens, tis.
<i>Knowing</i>	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Understanding, he is

<i>Wise</i>	Sāpiens, tis.
<i>Unpolished, rude</i>	Rūdis, is, e.
<i>Foolish</i>	Stultus, a, um.

As to his Disposition and Manners, he is

<i>Bold</i>	Audax, ācis.
<i>Valiant</i>	Fortis, is, e.
<i>Mild, meek</i>	Mitis, is, e.
<i>Or, Cruel, fierce</i>	Sævus, a, um.
<i>Or, Barbarous</i>	Barbārus, a, um.
<i>Chaste</i>	Castus, a, um.
<i>Or, Wanton</i>	Lascīvus, a, um.
<i>Pleasant</i>	Jūcundus, a, um.
<i>Severe</i>	Sēvērus, a, um.
<i>Honest or virtuous</i>	Prōbus, a, um.
<i>Covetous</i>	Avārus, a, um.
<i>Or, Prodigal</i>	Prōdīgus, a, um.
<i>Holy</i>	Sanctus, a, um.
<i>Sober</i>	Sōbrius, a, um.
<i>Or, Drunken</i>	Ebrīus, a, um.

In his Conversation, he is

<i>Just</i>	Justus, a, um.
<i>Friendly</i>	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, he is

<i>Alone</i>	Sōlus, a, um.
<i>Or, Associate</i>	Sōcius, a, um.

As to Action, he is

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	Alācer, ris, re.
<i>Dull, or Blockish</i>	Hēbes, ētis.

98 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

<i>Slow, backward</i>	Piger, ra, rum.
<i>Sluggish, lazy.</i>	Segnis, is, e.

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>	Facilis, is, e.
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	Difficilis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

<i>Wearry</i>	Fessus, a, um.
<i>Tired</i>	Lassus, a, um.

As to his State, he is

<i>Rich</i>	Dives, itis.
<i>Or Poor</i>	Pauper, eris.
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	Liber, era, um.
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	Servus, a, um.
<i>Well, or safe</i>	Salvus, a, um.
<i>Prosperous</i>	Prosper, era, um.
<i>Haply</i>	Felix, icis.
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	Miser, era, um.

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	Juvēnis, is, e.
<i>Old</i>	Sēnex, sēnis.

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	Nūdus, a, um.
--------------------	---------------

To the Sight, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Ruber, ra, rum.

To the Taste, it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, acris, acre.

To the Smell, it is

Sweet scented
Stinking

| *Snāvis*, is, e.
| *Tēter*, ra, rum.

To the Touch, a Thing is

Plain
Even
Smooth
Or Rough, sharp

| *Plānus*, a, um.
| *Æquus*, a, um.
| *Lævis*, is, e.
| *Asper*, ēra, ērum.

Provision is

Dear
Or Cheap

| *Cārus*, a, um.
| *Vīlis*, is, e.

Household Stuff is

One's own, proper
Common
Private
Public

| *Prōprius*, a, um.
| *Commūnis*, is, e.
| *Privātus*, a, um.
| *Publicus*, a, um.

Household Stuff is

Clean
Or Filthy

| *Mundus*, a, um.
| *Turpis*, is, e.

Some Boys will learn

More

| *Plus*, uris.

Than

The rest

| *Cæter*, ēra, ērum.

XXVIII. OF VERBS.

A Thing is said

T ^O <i>be</i>	E Sse, fui.
<i>To act or do</i>	¹ Agĕre, ĕgi, actum.
<i>Or to suffer</i>	¹ Păti, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

<i>To become</i>	Iĕri, factus sum.
<i>To continue or abide</i>	Mănĕre, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

<i>To move</i>	Mōvēre, mōvi, mōtum.
<i>To frame or fashion</i>	Fingĕre, fluxi, fictum.
<i>To form</i>	Formāre, avi, atum.
<i>To put</i>	Pōnĕre, posui, pōsitum.
<i>To begin to act</i>	Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of God to the World, are

<i>To create</i>	Crĕāre, avi, atum.
<i>To preserve or keep it</i>	Servāre, avi, atum.
<i>To manage or rule</i>	Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum.
<i>To bless or make happy</i>	Bĕāre, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light, use

<i>To arise</i>	¹ Oriri, ortus sum.
<i>To shine</i>	Lūcĕre, luxi—
<i>To glitter or Twinkle</i>	Micāre, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb Passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, and Verbs Deponent, as *Patī, to suffer*.

Fire.

Fire uses

<i>To burn or to be kindled</i>	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
<i>To burn or scorch</i>	Urēre, ussi, ustum.

Water uses

<i>To flow</i>	Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum;
<i>To boil up</i>	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

<i>To rain</i>	Plūēre, plui—
<i>To thunder</i>	Tōnāre, tōnuī, tōnītum.

The Wind

<i>To blow</i>	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
----------------	-----------------------

The Sea

<i>To roar</i>	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmītum
----------------	---------------------------

A Plant uses

<i>To grow</i>	Crescēre, crēvi, crētum.
<i>To flourish or blossom</i>	Flōrēre, florui—
<i>To wither or fade</i>	Marcēre, marcui—

An Insect uses

<i>To creep</i>	Repēre, repsi, reptum. serpēre, serpsi, serpentum. salire, salui, saltum.
<i>Or, as a Serpent to wriggle</i>	
<i>Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump</i>	

A Bird uses

<i>To fly</i>	Volāre, avi, atum.
<i>To sing</i>	Cānere, cecini, cantum.

102 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

	A Fish
<i>To swim</i>	Nāre, nāvi, nātum.
	A Bullock
<i>To low</i>	Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.
	A Hog
<i>To grunt</i>	Grunnīre, ivi, itum.
	A Sheep
<i>To bleat</i>	Bā'āre, avi, atum.
	An Ass
<i>To bray</i>	Rūdēre, rudi—
	A Horse
<i>To neigh</i>	Hinnīre, ivi, itum.
	A Lion
<i>To roar</i>	Rūgīre, ivi, itum.
	A Wolf
<i>To howl</i>	Ūlūlāre, āvi, atum.
	A Dog
<i>To bark</i>	Lānāre, avi, atum.
	A Child uses
<i>To be born</i>	Nasci, rātus sum—
<i>To live</i>	Vīvēre, vixi, victum.
<i>To feel</i>	Sentīre, sensi, sensum.
<i>To be able</i>	Posse, pōtui.

To

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 108

<i>To be well, or strong</i>	Vălère, vălûi, vălîtum.
<i>To pine, or languish</i>	Languère, languî—
<i>To die</i>	Môri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses, Things use

<i>To be open or plain</i>	Pătère, pătûi—
<i>To be clear</i>	Lîquère, liqui, <i>seldom used.</i>
<i>To appear</i>	Părère, parui, parîtum.
<i>Or, to lie hid, to lurk</i>	Lătère, latui, latîtum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

<i>To see a Thing</i>	Vîdère, vîdi, vîsum.
-----------------------	----------------------

By the Sense of Hearing

<i>To hear</i>	Audîre, ivi, itum.
----------------	--------------------

By the Sense of Smelling

<i>To smell</i>	Odorâri, odorâtus sum.
-----------------	------------------------

By the Sense of Tasting

<i>To taste</i>	Gustâre, avi, atum.
-----------------	---------------------

By the Sense of Touching

<i>To touch</i>	Tangère, têtîgi, tactum.
-----------------	--------------------------

Things are also perceived by the Ear.

<i>To sound</i>	Sônâre, sônui, sônîtum.
<i>To make a Noise</i>	Strêpère, strepui, strepîtum.
<i>To crack or give a crack</i>	Crê, âre, crepui, crepîtum.

By the Smell

<i>To smell or cast a smell</i>	Olère, olui, olîtum.
---------------------------------	----------------------

By the Taste

<i>To taste of, or savour</i>	Săpère, sapui, & sapivi.
-------------------------------	--------------------------

By

104 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

By the Touch or Feeling

<i>To be cold</i>	<i>Frigēre, frixi—</i>
<i>To be warm</i>	<i>Tēpere, tepui—</i>
<i>To be hot</i>	<i>Cālēre, calui. Itum.</i>

A Man with his Head uses

<i>To nod</i>	<i>Nutāre, avi, atum.</i>
	<i>Nūere is out of use.</i>

With his Eyes

<i>To spy</i>	¹ <i>Spē. ēre.</i>
<i>To discern</i>	² <i>Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.</i>
<i>To behold or look to</i>	<i>Tūēre, tuitus sum.</i>

With his Mouth

<i>To breathe</i>	<i>Spīrāre, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To talk or speak</i>	<i>Lōqui, loquutus sum.</i>
<i>To prate or prattle</i>	<i>Garrīre, ivi, itum.</i>
<i>To cry out</i>	<i>Clāmāre, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To mutter</i>	<i>Mūttiri, ivi, itum.</i>

When Men speak, they are wont

<i>To call</i>	<i>Vōcāre, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To say</i>	<i>Dicēre, dixi. dictum.</i>
<i>Or affirm</i>	<i>Atēre, aisti</i>
<i>To tell</i>	<i>Narrāre, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To ask</i>	<i>Rōgāre, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To confess</i>	<i>Fātēri, fassus sum.</i>
<i>Or to deny</i>	<i>Nēgāre, avi, atum.</i>

When Men do not speak, they are said

<i>To be silent</i>	<i>Silēre, silui—</i>
<i>To hold their peace</i>	<i>Tācēre, tacui, tācītum.</i>

¹ This is not in use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum*, &c.

² You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

<i>To lick</i>	Lingēre, linxi, linctum
<i>To lap</i>	Lambēre, lambi—
<i>To suck</i>	Sūgēre, suxi, suctum.

With his Teeth

<i>To gnaw</i>	Rōdēre, rosi, rosum.
<i>To cham't, or chew</i>	Mandēre, mansi, mansum,
<i>To bite</i>	Mordēre, mōmordi. mor-
<i>To crash, or gnash</i>	Stridēre, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

<i>To take</i>	Cāpēre, cēpi, captum.
<i>To snatch</i>	Rāpēre, rapui, raptum.
<i>To give</i>	Dāre, dēdi, dātum.
<i>To hold</i>	Tēnēre, tenui, tentum.
<i>To lay hold of, to catch</i>	Prendēre, prensi, prensūm.

A Man with his Fingers uses

<i>To crop</i>	{ Carpēre, carpsi, carptum. Vellēre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.
<i>To pluck</i>	

With his Nails

<i>To claw</i>	Scābēre, scābi—
<i>To scratch</i>	Scalpēre, scalpsi, scalptum,

With his Feet

<i>To kick</i>	Calcāre, avi, atum.
<i>To go</i>	Ire, ivi, itum, <i>from</i> Eo.
<i>To come</i>	Venire, vēni, ventum.
<i>To follow</i>	Sēqui, sequutus sum.

106 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

From the Head he uses also
To Spit | Spüëre, spui, spütum.

From the Bladder
To make Water { Meiëre, minxi, mictum.
 { Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards
To vomit | Vömëre, vomui, vomitum.
To break Wind | Pëdëre, pepëdi, pëditum.

The several Modes of Going are
To step, or go | Grädi, gresaus sum.
To go a Foot-pace | ¹ Vädëre, vasi, vasum.
To walk | Ambüläre, avi, atum.
To run | Currëre, cücurri, cursum.

If a Place be slippery he is liable
To slide, or slip | Läbi, lapsus sum.
To rush, or tumble | Rüëre, rui, ruütum.

If Rough
To stagger, or stumble | Titübäre, avi, atum.

If High he uses
To climb | Scandëre, scandi, scansum.

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of
 Body, is said

To rise | Surgëre, surrexi, ectum.
To stand | Stäre, stëti, stätum.
To stretch { Tendëre, tëtendi, tensum,
 or, Tentum
To bend | Flectëre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Präter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean.	Nitū, nisus, & nixus sum.
To sit	Sedēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcidi, cāsum.
To lie down.	Cūbā.e, cubui, cubitum.
To lie along	Or, Cumbēre.
To cling, or cleave to	Jācēre, jacui, itum.
To hang	hārēre, hāsi, hāsum.
	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

To stir, or raise it.	Ciēre, civi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vērtēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, trictum.
To send, to fling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Ducēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpuli, pulsū.
To roll	Volvēre, volvi, volūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tolēre sustuli, subiātum.
To bear.	Fere, tuli, latum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum.
	Or, Venēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know or understand	Sciēre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, inemini—
To will	Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider	Considerāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēlī ā i, meditatus sum.
To know, or take know- ledge	Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb Sustello,
as Fero has from Tulo.

108 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve or like	Probāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdēre, credidi, credītum.
To doubt	Dūbītāre, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fisis sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odisse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavisus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire or covet	Cūpīre, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Timēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūēre, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wander	Mīrārī, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn or despise	¹ temnēre, tempsi, temptum.
To scorn	Spernēre, sprēvi, sprētum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Ridēre, rīsi, rīsum.
----------	----------------------

Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, fletum.
To mourn	² Luxēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quērī, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ Temptum is hardly used out of Composition.

² Luctum is read in no Author.

Of Fear

<i>To tremble</i>	Trēmēre, tremui—
<i>To wax pale</i>	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger or be hungry | *Esūrīre, ivi, itum.

When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry | Sītūre, ivi, itum.

So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat | *Edēre, edi, estum or esurā.

As when Thirsty

To drink | Bibēre, bibi, bibitum.

Good Things are said

To please | Plācēre, plācūi, placitum.

Bad Things use

<i>To hurt</i>	Lædēre, læsi, læsum.
<i>To be painful, to pain</i>	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
<i>To affright</i>	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
<i>To trouble, or disturb</i>	Turbāre, avi, atum.
<i>To be harmful, to harm</i>	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions, is said

To have | Hābēre, ui, itum.

If he has Nothing, he is said

<i>To be empty</i>	Vācāre, avi, atum.
<i>To want or be without</i>	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
<i>To want or need</i>	*Egēre, egui.

L

That

110 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

That which he Hath, he is wont

<i>To use</i>	<i>Uti, usus sum</i>
<i>To enjoy</i>	<i>Frui, fructus or fruitus sum.</i>

That which he Dislikes, he uses

<i>To change</i>	<i>Mutare, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To let, let alone</i>	<i>Sinere, sivi, situm.</i>
<i>To leave, or forsake</i>	<i>Linquere, liqui, lictum.</i>

A Man as to his Business, is said

<i>To be able</i>	<i>Quire, quivi, quitum.</i>
<i>To study</i>	<i>Studere, studi, itum.</i>
<i>To dare, to venture</i>	<i>Audere, ausus sum.</i>
<i>To get or obtain</i>	¹ <i>Potiri, potitus sum.</i>

As it is his Duty, all lawful Means of living

<i>To try</i>	<i>Expiriri, expertus sum.</i>
<i>To seek after</i>	{ <i>Petere, petivi, or petil,</i> <i>petitum.</i>

So it is

<i>To beware, be cautious</i>	<i>Cavere, cavi, cautum.</i>
<i>To care</i>	<i>Curare, avi, atum.</i>
<i>To serve, or deserve,</i>	{ <i>Merere, merui, meritum.</i> <i>Or Mereri, meritus sum.</i>

Therefore he ought

<i>To consult</i>	<i>Consulere, ui, ultum.</i>
-------------------	------------------------------

The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

<i>To heal or cure</i>	² <i>Mederi.</i>
------------------------	-----------------------------

Of a Cook

<i>To dress or cook</i>	<i>Cocquere, coxi, coctum.</i>
-------------------------	--------------------------------

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Preter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum.*

When

The Philadelphia Vocabulary. 111

When a Man eats a Meal, if in the morning, he is said
To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, prandi, pransum.

If at Night

To sup | Cōnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūĕre, sui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcĭre, sarsi, sartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

*To clothe or array him-
 self* | Amīcĭre, amicui, amictum,
 amicivi, *seldom*.

Also

To put it on | Induĕre, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuĕre, ui, utum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūĕre, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascĕre, pavi, pastum.

To milk { Mulgĕre, mulsi, mulsum &
 mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondĕre, tōtondi, tonsum.

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sĕĕre, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow { Mĕĕre, messui, messum.

To grind | Molĕre, molui, molitum.

Of the Ploughman

To plough | Arāre, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signifi-
 cation make *Serui*; as *Asserui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

		Of the Gardener	
To plant		Plantāre, avi, atum.	
To dig		Fōdēre, iodi, fossum.	
It belongs to the		Master of the Family	
To call for, or require		Poscēre, pōposci, ¹ posci-	
To bid or command		Jūbēre, jussi, jussum. (tum).	
To forbid		Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.	
To bid or invite		Invitāre, avi, atum.	
It is the Business of a King			
To reign		Regnāre, avi, atum.	
To govern		Gubernāre, avi, atum.	
To establish		² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sanctitum.	
It is the Business of a School-Master			
To teach the Scholar		Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.	
To admonish him		Mōnēre, monui, monitum.	
To advise		Suadēre, suasi, suasum.	
If he Does well			
To praise	}	Laudāre, avi, atum.	
Or Commend him			
If he Does amiss			
To threaten		Mīnāri, minatus sum.	
To punish		Pūnīre, ivi, itum.	
It is the Duty of a Scholar			
To learn		Discēre, dīdici. ³	
To imitate		Imitāri, imitatus sum.	
To obey		Obēdīre, ivi, itum.	
Daily to regard		Cōlēre, cōlui, cultum.	
To fear, to stand in awe		Vērēri, veritus sum.	

¹ Is seldom used.

² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.

³ And formerly *Discitum*.

In the Church, men use

<i>To pray</i>		Prēcāri, precātus sum.
<i>To beseech</i>		Orāre, avi, atum.
<i>To vow</i>		Vōvere, vōvi, vōtum.

Before a Judge

<i>To promise or engage</i>	{	Spondere, spōpondi, sponsum.
<i>To swear</i>		Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum.

A Soldier uses

<i>To make ready, or fire-</i>		Pārāre, avi, atum.
<i>To fight</i> (<i>pare</i>)		Pugnāre, avi, atum.
<i>To strike</i>		Icēre, ici, ictum.
<i>To beat or overcome</i>		Vincēre, vici, victum.
<i>To tame or subdue</i>		Dómāre, domui, itum.
<i>To pillage or plunder</i>		Spōliāre, avi, atum.

Sometimes

<i>To spare</i>	{	Parcēre, perperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, <i>s. idem.</i>
-----------------	---	--

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

<i>To draw water</i>		Haurire, hausī, haustum.
<i>To wash</i>	{	Lāvāre, lavī, lōtum, & laudem, & lavātum.
<i>To pour out</i>		Fundere, fusi, fusum.

Diverse Things

<i>To number</i>		Nūmērāre, avi, itum.
<i>To gather or chuse</i>		Lēgere, lēgi, lectum.
<i>To mix or mingle</i>		Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
<i>To join</i>		Jungere, junxi, junctum.
<i>To scatter</i>		Spargere, sparsi, sparsum.
<i>To divide</i> (<i>out</i>)		Dividere, divisi, divisum.
<i>To distribute, or give</i>		Tribuere, tribui, tributum.

¹ Formerly the Supine was Mixtum.

<i>To cut</i>	Sēcāre, sēcui, sectum.
<i>To cleave</i>	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
<i>To slash</i>	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
<i>To smite, or to strike</i>	Cædēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
<i>To prick</i>	¹ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctum.
<i>To strangle</i>	Strangūlāre, avi, atum.
<i>To kill</i>	² Nēcāre, nēcāvi.
<i>To thrust, or knock</i>	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
<i>To break</i>	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
<i>To burst</i>	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
<i>To press, or squeeze</i>	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
<i>To sweep, or brush</i>	Verrēre, veri, versum.
<i>To purge, or cleanse</i>	Purgāre, avi, atum.
<i>To rub out</i>	Delēre, ēvi, ētum.
<i>To adorn</i>	Ornāre, avi, atum.
<i>To polish</i>	Polīre, ivi, itum.
<i>To paint</i>	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
<i>To write</i>	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

<i>To bind</i>	Vincīre, vinxi, vinctum.
<i>To gird</i>	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
<i>To hook</i>	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

<i>To loose, or loosen</i>	Solvēre, solvi, sōlūtum.
----------------------------	--------------------------

That which is Shut

<i>To open</i>	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
----------------	-------------------------

That which is Open

<i>To shut</i>	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
----------------	----------------------------

¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of composition.

² *Nēcui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *ne cui ha-*
minem, but here others read *nocuit*.

	That which is Hid	
<i>To shew</i>	Monstrāre, avi, atum.	
	That which seems	
<i>To hand, ready to full</i>	¹ Minēre, mīnūi.	
	They use	
<i>To prop, support</i>	Fulcrē, fulsi.	
	That men do so or so, is because it uses	
<i>To like them</i>	Libēre, libui, libitum.	
<i>Or to be allowed</i>	Licēre, licui, licitum.	
	If they do a thing oft, they are said	
<i>To exercise</i>	Exercēre, ercui, ercūtum.	
<i>To use or to be accus- tomed</i>	Suēre, suevi, suctum.	
<i>To use or to be wont</i>	Sōlēre, solitus sum.	
	In Business Men use	
<i>To buy</i>	² Emēre, emi, emptum.	
<i>To sell</i>	Vendēre, vendidi, ven- ditum.	
<i>To owe</i>	Debēre, debui, debitum.	
	A Man ought	
<i>To begin a Work</i>	Ordīri, ōrsus sum.	
	In order	
<i>To make or to do</i>	Fācēre, feci, factum.	
<i>And to carry it on</i>	Gērere, gessi, gestum.	
	If he designs	
<i>To finish, or to end it</i>	Finīre, ivi, itum.	

¹ *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Minēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodia partem*. Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to *TAKE*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

		If you ask	
W	<i>Hat is it</i>	}	Q <i>Uid ?</i>
	<i>Who or which</i>		<i>Quis ?</i>
		The Answer is	
<i>I</i>		}	<i>Ego</i>
<i>Or thou</i>			<i>Tū</i>
<i>Himself</i>			<i>Sūi</i>
<i>That</i>			<i>Ille, illa, illud</i>
			<i>Or is, ēa, id.</i>
			<i>Or iste, ista, istud.</i>
<i>One's self</i>			<i>Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.</i>
<i>This</i>			<i>Hic, hæc, hoc.</i>
<i>The same</i>			<i>Idem, eādem, idem.</i>
<i>Another</i>			<i>Alius, alia, aliud.</i>
<i>Some one</i>			<i>Quidam, quædam, quoddam.</i>
<i>Any</i>			<i>Ullus, ulla, ullum.</i>
<i>None</i>			¹ <i>Nullus, nulla, nullum.</i>
<i>That, which, who</i>			<i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>

		If you ask	
<i>Which, or whether of the two</i>		}	<i>Uter, utrā, utrum.</i>
		It is	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>		}	<i>Alter, altēra, altērū.</i>
<i>Neither of the two</i>		}	² <i>Neuter, neutra, neutrum.</i>

As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ni ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

If

If you ask

Whose is it ? | Cūjus ?

The Answer is, it is

<i>Mine</i>	Mēus, a, um.
<i>Thine</i>	Tūus, a, um.
<i>His own</i>	Sūus, a, um.
<i>Ours</i>	Noster, nostra, nostrum.
<i>Yours</i>	Vester, vestra, vestrum.
<i>Their own</i>	Sūus, sūa, sūum.

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country | Cūjas, ātis.
is he ?

The Answer is, he is

<i>Of our Tribe or Country</i>	Nostras, ātis.
<i>Of your Tribe or Country</i>	Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Asking are

W <i>Hether ?</i>	N <i>UM ? An ?</i>
<i>Or no ?</i>	<i>Ne ?</i>
<i>Why ?</i>	<i>Quāre ? Cur ?</i>

Qf

118 *The Philadelphia Vocabulary.*

Of Affirming.

<i>Yes, yea</i>	Imo, nā.
<i>Yes, indeed</i>	Quidem.

Of Denying.

<i>No, not</i>	Nē, non, haud,
----------------	----------------

Of Place

If the Question be made by

<i>Where ?</i>	*Ubi ?
----------------	--------

The Answer is by

<i>Here</i>	Hic.
<i>There</i>	*Ibi.
<i>Any where</i>	Usquam.
<i>No where</i>	Nusquam.
<i>Far off</i>	Pröcul.
<i>Nigh</i>	Pröpe.

If the Question is

<i>Whence ?</i>	Unde ?
-----------------	--------

The Answer is

<i>Hence</i>	Hinc.
<i>Thence</i>	Inde.

If the Question is

<i>Whither ?</i>	Quo ?
------------------	-------

The Answer is

<i>Hither</i>	Huc.
---------------	------

Of Time.

If the Question is

When ? | *Quando ?*

The Answer is

<i>Then</i>		<i>Tunc, tum.</i>
<i>When</i>		<i>Cum.</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>		<i>Hieri.</i>
<i>Er-while, sometime since</i>		<i>Dūdum.</i>
<i>Long ago</i>		<i>Olim.</i>
<i>Now</i>		<i>Nunc.</i>
<i>By-and-by</i>		<i>Mox.</i>
<i>At any Time, ever</i>		<i>Unquam.</i>
<i>Never</i>		<i>Nunquam.</i>

If the Question is

How long ? | *Quamdiu ?*

The Answer is

<i>A long Time</i>		<i>Diu.</i>
<i>While</i>		<i>Dum.</i>
<i>Until</i>		<i>Dōnec.</i>

If you ask

How oft ? | *Quōties ?*

The Answer is

<i>Once</i>		<i>Sēmēl.</i>
<i>Twice</i>		<i>Bis.</i>
<i>Thrice</i>		<i>Ter.</i>
<i>Four times</i>		<i>Quāter.</i>
<i>Of or oftentimes</i>		<i>Sæpe.</i>
<i>Always</i>		<i>Semper.</i>

If you ask

How
Doth he act ?

} Quomodo?

The Answer is

So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together

| Sic, Ita.
| Fēmere.
| Frustra.
| Simul.

If you ask

How
Great is it ?

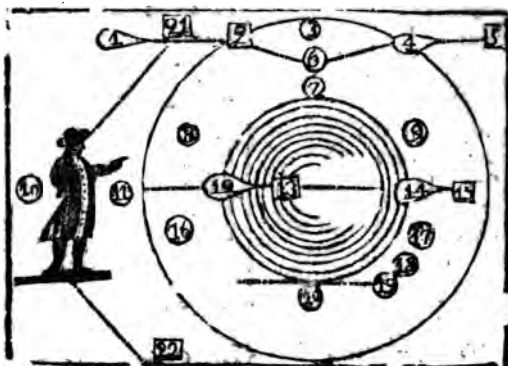
} Quam ?

The Answer is

As great
As
Greater
Than

| Tam.
| Quam.
| Māgis.
| Quam.

XXXI. OF PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T^O 1
From 4
At, or nigh
Off 5
Over, or on the other Side 3

A^D
A, ab, or abs
Apud
Trans

° In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *Mo- tion*; the square figures such are (2) (21) signify the *Rest* of that *Motion*; The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indiffer- ently refer to *Rest* or *Motion*.

M

Abstr

<i>About</i>	6	Circa
<i>Into</i>	12	Or, Circums
<i>Out of</i>	14	In
<i>Within</i>	13	E, or ex
<i>Without</i>	15	Intra
<i>Through, by</i>	18	Extra
<i>Beside</i>	19	Per
<i>Above, over</i>	21	Præter
<i>Below, beneath</i>	22	Sûpra
<i>Before</i>	11	Infra
<i>After</i>	10	Ante
<i>Behind</i>	10	Post
<i>Upon</i>	7	Pōne
<i>Under</i>	20	Super
		Sub
		Or, Subter
<i>Hither, on this Side</i>	8	Cis
		Or, Citra
<i>Beyond</i>	9	Ultra
<i>Betwixt, or between</i>	16	Inter
<i>Against, over against</i>	17	Adversus

The other Propositions are

<i>Against</i>	Contra
<i>Towards</i>	Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	Juxta
<i>For because of</i>	Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>	Penes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	Propter
<i>After, according to</i>	Secundum
<i>By, close by</i>	Secus
<i>With, together with</i>	Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>	Absque
<i>Before in one's Presence</i>	Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	Clam
<i>Before, in sight of</i>	Palam

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
Præ
Pro
Sine
Tenus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, Nevertheless
That
So
As

E^{T, que, atque}
Quoque
Neque, nec
Aut, vel, ve.
Sed, ast, at, autem
Quia
Nam, Enim
Si
Ni, Nisi
Ergo, Ignitur
Quanquam
Tamen
Ut
Ita
Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O ! *Oh !*
Soho !
Lo ! Behold !
Well-a day ! Wo !
Phy ! Pish !
Hush ! Whist !

O ! *[Hem !*
Eho ! Heus
En ! Ecce !
Hei ! Væ !
Phy ! Au !
St ! Au !

FINIS.

